THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 15TH AUGUST.

THE FOLLOWING are the particulars of the proposed Assam Railway. It will be a line of about 80 miles in length, and will be constructed by the Assam Railway Trading Company. The object of this undertaking is chiefly to open out and work the rich coal fields and timber resources of Makum. The line, which is to be metre gauge, will extend from the banks of the Brahmaputra at Dibrughur along the Government road towards Sadaya, terminating at the Talus Tea Estate. A branch line, about 20 miles, will extend to the Makum Coal Fields. The Government engages to give a subsidy of a lac of rupees per annum. If the revenue from the railway does not yield a revenue of 5 per cent. on the railway capital, this subsidy is to have a currency for twenty years.

THE LONDON CORRESPONDENT of the *Englishman* says that there is some prospect of the Government abolishing, in case of the Civil Engineering, Educational, Forest and Survey Departments, the title of Uncovenanted by which they have hitherto been distinguished from members of the Covenanted civil and military services. We think the invidious distinction of covenanted and uncovenanted should be abolished altogether. There should be a uniform scale of pay for the whole Civil Service of India.

AN ASTRONOMICAL CONGRESS is to be held at Strasburgh in September, at which celebrities in this science from Europe and America are expected to attend. The capital of Alsace, it is said, was chosen as the place of meeting as possessing an observatory furnished with all the best and newest instruments.

LORD HARTINGTON presided at the last annual distribution of prizes to the students of Cooper's Hill College. His Lordship thus dwelt on the future of the students:

> There is certainly plenty of competition. What I mean is, that up to the present time, students who have been able to pass the qualifying examination, have been sure of obtaining appointments in India, and perhaps there has not been a sufficiently stiff competition of a practical character, and that now that the number of prizes offered by the prospect of employment in India are to be limited, there will probably be an additional inducement to students during their three years course here, who wish to obtain employment in India, to work with greater energy and assiduity.

But Lord Hartington did not take into consideration one important point. The Cooper's Hill College is a stumbling-block in the way of the advancement of the Indian Civil Engineering Colleges. The prospects of Indian Engineers have seriously suffered since the establishment of this College. This is not consistent with justice to India.

LORD HARTINGTON thus spoke on private enterprise in India:

> Up to a short time ago it has always been supposed that if the Government of India did not make the railways and irrigation works of India, or unless it did not tempt private companies to undertake those works by giving a guarantee for a large number of years, it would be impossible to induce private capitalists to invest money in the public works of India. There seems now every hope, and in this country every disposition, without such inducement, as has hitherto been found necessary, to hold out that capitalists will come forward to develop the resources of India. But it is not my business nor my duty, and I should be very sorry to come forward here or any where for the purpose of advertising public works in India, or of inducing capitalists to invest money in undertakings in which perhaps there may be disappointment. All I wish to do is to point out to the students of this college that although they may not be able to obtain appointments in the Public Works Department of India, there is no reason why in the service of private companies they may not have an opportunity of an equally useful and, I hope, equally advantageous career in connection with Indian public works.

But the question is whether the revenues of India should be employed to train engineers for private companies.

LORD HARTINGTON thus concluded:

> Many of you are going to work in India amongst a people of different habits, of different race, of different religion, and of different feelings and opinions in almost every-conceivable matter. I believe there never was a time when this country was more anxious to do its duty towards India, and to discharge its great responsibilities towards India than now. I believe the whole country takes a greater, deeper, and more active interest in the welfare of that great dependency than it has done at any other time. But on the other hand it is also a fact that the facility of communication between England and India has made those who are engaged in the Government of India at the present time regard it less as their home than was the case in the old days when Indian servants looked forward to spending their lives amongst the people of India. There has been, therefore, perhaps, of late years, something less of harmony or mutual understanding between the Government and people of India. There is, I am sure, no diminution of the kindly feeling which is felt by Europeans towards Eastern people, but there is perhaps now somewhat less of union, somewhat less of sympathy and understanding than used formerly to exist between them. I know very well that these things cannot be learned, but I think there cannot be any better preparation for the sympathy, the courtesy, and the good feeling which ought to exist on the part of European officers in India than the state of things which has been described as existing amongst the students of this college by Sir A. Taylor.

It is true that sympathy cannot be learned—it is an impulse of the heart, but education cultivates the heart as well as the mind. In the present state of relations between the Europeans and the natives of India nothing is more deplorable than the want of sympathy between the two.

TUESDAY, 16TH AUGUST.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE is about to follow up his work on "India in 1880," with a book entitled "Men and Events of my Time in India." His starting-point will be the close of Lord Hardinge's administration.

A MEETING of certain personages, who call themselves "Delegates of the Revolutionary Congress," was lately held in Cleveland-street, Oxford-street. Several nationalities were represented on the occasion, but the president was an Englishman named Dunn. The president commenced the proceedings by denouncing capital and government in every form, and urged union among the "nationalities" for the destruction of all these enemies of Democracy. These Revolutionary patriots comprised both sexes; the notorious Mademoiselle Louise Michell, from Paris, and a Mrs. Lecointe, from America, were there. The chairman, Dunn, gave a song, the chorus of which was lustily taken up. The refrain ran, "'Tis the fight of Liberty; 'Tis the song, 'tis the song of the brave to be free." Another gentleman gave some topical rhymes in alphabetical form, commencing—

> "A stands for Alexander, who was killed the other day;
> If his son don't alter, he'll be killed in the same way."

This sentiment was much applauded, and again appreciation was warmly manifested when the vocalist sang—

> "L stands for Liberty—of speech our proud boast;
> Though we think we havn't much when we recall Herr Most.
> M stands for Mercy, and they gave him none at all."

An encore was accorded; and at this stage strangers were firmly requested by the hall-porter to withdraw, the rest of the business being conducted with closed doors.

THE HINDU of Madras has the following on the effects of the Ryotwari system of that Presidency:

> The condition of the agricultural classes is rapidly deteriorating and we perceive no chance of improvement so long as the present system of land tenure continues. The system is bad, and the mode in which it is worked is worse. How else can it be when the Government consisting of foreigners undertake to deal directly with each of the more than two million putta-holders in this Presidency? The system requires the agency of numerous officers, who are seldom sympathetic, intelligent, and incurruptible. The European Collector is not superhuman though he believes he is. He is often inefficient, wanting in vigilance and yields to temptation, when the European superintendence fails, the moral effect on the subordinate instruments need not be mentioned. The Thasildar is a worse middleman than a Zemindar. The one has an interest in protecting the tenants, the other has none. The tenants can complain to the authorities against the Zemindars, but before the Thasildar, who is armed with judicial powers, the ryot is helpless.

LAST YEAR the Government of Bengal was more successful in its litigation than in previous years. The following table shows the result of civil litigation in all the Courts of Bengal in which Government was a party, as compared with the two preceding years:

	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Decided in favour of Government	853	379	1,776
Decided against Government ...	75	306	210
Compromised, remanded or withdrawn	24	35	108
Percentage in favour of Government.. ...	92	55	89

We are told that the great increase is owing to a large number of cases having been instituted in the district of Midnapore by the ryots of Majnamoota and Jellamoota to contest the enhancement of rents. These cases have almost all been decided in favour of Government. What an example has the Government set to the private zemindar by these wholesale enhancements!

THE FOLLOWING gives the results of Government and Wards' decrees recovered during the past year, as compared with the two previous years:—

	Government decrees.		
	1878-79.	1879-80.	188081.
Amount under realization.	6,63,032	6,74,790	7.10,495
Recovered during the year	49,224	30,340	39,953
Percentage of recovery...	7½	4½	5½

The above facts shew how defective is the law for the execution of decrees. If the Government finds it so difficult to recover money decreed, how much more should the private individual find it so? Well did Sir Barnes Peacock say that the difficulty of the judgment creditor begins when he obtains a decree.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH AUGUST.

IN REVIEWING the last administration report of the Dacca Division the Lieutenant-Governor makes the following strong remarks on Mr. Coxhead for default in making tours:

> Mr. Coxhead incurred the displeasure of Government last year by his neglect of duty in this respect, and should have been more than ordinarily careful to escape censure for a similar fault on the present occasion. The Commissioner of the Division in which Mr. Coxhead may be serving on his return from leave will be directed to see that that officer does in future a proper amount of inspection in each quarter of the year, and to bring any omission to do so on his part to the notice of Government.

THE COMMISSIONER of Dacca thus reports on the material condition of the people of his Division:

> The condition of the people generally has improved with the cheapness of food. Only in Backergunge there is grumbling at the dearness of money. This was to be expected in a district so purely producing. But plentiful crops must fill granaries even if purses remain light, and the Backergunge ryot has scarcely a want which his own fields cannot supply. All the Collectors and those Sub-Divisional Officers whose remarks have been reproduced in the Collector's reports, testify to the improvement of all classes in material prosperity. Mr. Alexander, of Mymensing, says he knows "ryots with simple rights of occupancy worth hundreds, or even thousands, of rupees from the sale of rice and jute when the prices ruled so high." The low price of produce has however, told on the collection of rent.

WE TAKE from the Resolution the following remarks on the conduct of the zemindars of the Dacca Division:

> *Conduct of zemindars.*—The management of the large zemindars of the Dacca district is said to be generally satisfactory, though a few breaches of the peace have recently occurred owing to disputes in one of the most influential families. It is hoped that now the parties have had recourse to the civil court no further acts of violence will take place. In Mymensing the Lieutenant-Governor regrets to observe that Baboo Dwarkanath Chowdry of Kagmaree is mentioned as oppressive to his ryots, quarrelsome, and lawless. Many of the zemindars of parts of Dacca, Furreedpore, and Backergunge are non-resident annuitants, whose estates are really managed by petty tenure-holders of the same class as the ryots. "In such cases," the Commissioner remarks, "the responsibility of the zemindar for either good or bad management becomes almost nil." The Lieutenant-Governor cannot agree in this view. The moral responsibility of the zemindars cannot be got rid of by subletting. The zemindars of Backergunge as a class are unfavourably mentioned.
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> The management of Newab Khjah Ahsunullah and Kumar Rajendro Narayan Roy in Dacca; of Ghulam Ally Chowdry, Baboo Kali Kristo Tagore, and of the Narail family in Furreedpore; of Rajah Surjya Kanta Acharji and Bishessur Chudhrani in Mymensing; and of the Bhukoylash Ghosals, and the descendants of the late Rajah Digumber Mitter in Backergunge, is commended. The good service done by Babu Kally Kishore Roy of Ramgopalpore in Mymensing, as an Honorary Magistrate, is specially brought to notice by the Commissioner.

THE RESOLUTION on the Report of the Chota Nagpore Division contains the following on the material condition of the people:

> The District Officers are unanimous in describing the people as well off and prosperous. In Hazaribagh and Lohardugga the harvests were not remarkable, but the abundance of the yield in the previous year kept prices down. The condition of the bulk of the people in Singbhoom is said to be fairly good. The plentiful harvest in Manbhoom, and the rich yield of lac, have rendered the year one of general prosperity in that district.

WE NOTE the following para on the state of public feeling in the Chota Nagpore Division during the past year:

State of Public Feeling.—The remarks of the district officers under this head are thus summed up by the Commissioner:—

Public feeling was chiefly stirred about two questions during the present year—these were the census, and the teachings of the Dubia Gossain. But except in Toondi and Manbhoom, where there was some excitement as to the census, arising from the disturbance at Jamtara on the other side of the Burrakur, and in one village in Burrabhoom, the feeling on the subject never proceeded beyond rumours and conjectures as to what would or might happen; even in the places where some opposition was shown to the census it was very slight, and very soon subsided when its objects were clearly explained to the people.

As for Dubia Gossain, his influence lasted a very short time; it began to show itself conspicuously in August; but when I visited the Sonthal villages in the east of Hazaribagh in the beginning of November, I found the Sonthals already regretting that they had killed their pigs and fowls in obedience to his orders, and declaring that they were going to keep them again and rear fresh stock from those they had saved.

WE REPRODUCE the following remarks on the conduct of zemindars:

Conduct of Zemindars.—The reports of the district officers on this subject are on the whole favourable. No instances of overt misconduct on the part of the zemindars of the district have been brought to light during the year. The good management and liberality of the Maharani of Pandra and of the zemindar of Jheria are again commended.

THURSDAY, 18TH AUGUST.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that at the last examination of candidates for promotion and employment in the Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department 6 out of 55 candidates passed. This large failure, which was unusual, is ascribed to the nature of the examination held and the manner in which it was conducted. The marks allotted to each branch were as follows: Arithmetic 250, Mental arithmetic 100, handwriting 75, dictation 75. The passing marks were half in each subject. Our correspondent says that the questions set in mental arithmetic would be considered difficult even when given to be solved in writing; another cause of the failure was that in dictation no opportunity was given to the candidates for framing out their answers or writing them carefully at the time of the examination. The examination was held at the Shibpore Engineering College.

A CORRESPONDENT, who does not authenticate his communication, notices the exemption of a large number of houses belonging to well-to-do and influential persons, residing in the Udibari part of the Kushtia Municipality, from assessment, and he fastens the blame upon two Commissioners of the Municipality who had been entrusted with the task of making assessments. If he has any good ground for complaint he should send in an authenticated application to the Chairman.

WE HAVE received from the Press Commissioner's Office a programme of the Viceroy's journey from Simla to Calcutta. His Excellency will leave Simla on the 1st November, and will visit on the way Delhi, Agra, Muttra, Jeypore, Ajmere, Chittore, and Benares, and is expected to arrive at Calcutta on Sunday the 2nd December next.

FROM A statement received from the Press Commissioner's Office it appears that gold and silver to the net value of Rs. 53,90,216 was imported into India during the month of June last, and of Rs. 1,58,94,697 during the first three months of the present year. During the same time silver of the value of Rs. 16,09,999 was received and coined in the mints of Bombay and Calcutta in the month of June last and of the value of Rs. 21,67,771 during the first three months of the present year.

A CORRESPONDENT states that so long as the Hetampore Raj was under European management the managers were appointed members of the District Road Cess Committee, but that no native manager of the same estate has been honored with this appointment. He asks the reason why?

THE PRIVATE SECRETARY to the Governor of Bombay contradicts the rumour that His Excellency gave a donation of Rs. 5,000 for the benefit of the poor in Sholapore and Ahmednuggar. It is now stated that "His Excellency could not afford to give such a sum out of his private purse to one locality, and has no public funds at his disposal to be so appropriated." Why was such a long time allowed to elapse for this contradiction?

IT IS STATED that the French Government has entered into a treaty with the Chief of Amadoo, Senegal, whereby France is authorised, to the exclusion of all other Powers, to found stations and roads up to the Niger. A French Representative will reside in Segoo, which will be placed under the Protectorate of France. It is intended to run a railway up the valley of the Senegal towards Bamakoo, upon the Niger, by which means it is expected that communication will be established with the Upper Soudan.

FRIDAY, 19TH AUGUST.

THE TIMES OF INDIA says:

We are glad to see that the proposal to introduce the Monte de Piete system into India meets with the approval of the leading native journal. The *Hindoo Patriot* says it does not see any reason why an Indian institution of the same kind should not be equally successful. The advantage to the poor would be very great. Our contemporary joins with us in asking the Government of India to take the question into their careful and attentive consideration,

THE ABOVE JOURNAL has the following:

The *Hindoo Patriot* takes up the cudgels for the Calcutta shroffs, mahajuns and dealers, who are so alarmed at the advantages which their competitors in Bombay have gained since the opening of the Western Rajpootana line, and adds:—"We submit this is not a matter of provincial jealousy, as some of our Bombay contemporaries seem to think. What we want for Calcutta is a fair field and no favour. Let Bombay by all means enjoy the advantages of her natural position, but why should she be allowed any artificial advantage to the prejudice of Calcutta? This is the point to which we would earnestly invite the attention of Government." We were not aware that anybody in Bombay had spoken of the matter as one of proivincial jealousy. At the same time Bombay people cannot expect to view the withdrawal of trade from the Eastern to the Western port in the same light as Calcutta people.

Of course Bombay wont like that the trade should go out of her hands, but why should she be allowed any advantage over Calcutta by the reduction of Railway transit charges?

THE SAME PAPER says:

We are glad to learn from a telegram from our London Correspondent, that the Secretary of State for India quite agrees with Sir Richard Meade that an official enquiry should be made into the falsehood of the charges brought against him, as the late Resident of Hyderabad, by the London *Statesman*. These charges had only one meaning—and that meaning was bribery.

But why is not the matter taken to Court, where it is sure to receive an unbiassed enquiry? The atmosphere of a close Committee cannot be healthy.

WE TAKE from the *Journal of the National Indian Association* the following items of Indian intelligence:

Mr. P. N. Roy has gained a Certificate of Honour in Physiology in the University of Glasgow (Medical Department).

Mr. Phanibhussan Mukerji (of Dacca) has received a prize in Philosophy of Mind and Logic and a Certificate in the History of Philosophy at University College, London.

Mr. M. Syed Habib Ullah has joined the Middle Temple.

Mr. S. K. Sanjana has joined the Inner Temple.

Mr. K. R. Divecha has obtained a Certificate at the Royal Ophthalmic Hospital.

Mr. C. N. Banerjee, Subdivisional Magistrate and Collector, Bengal, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India in Council an extension of leave for 21 months.

Arrivals.—Kumar Shree Juwansinghjee Jasvatsinghjee, brother of the Thakore of Bhaunagar, and Kumar Shree Harbhamjee Rawajee, brother of the Chief of Morvee, for study at the University of Cambridge. Mr. U. Mookerjee, from Calcutta, for Medical study. Mr. Judumani Ghose, for the study of Science. Mr. Muncherjee P. Kharegat, from Bombay one of the Gilchrist Scholars of this year. Dr. R. N. Khory, F.R.C.P. (London), and Mr. S. A. Kapadia, from Bombay.

Departures.—Mr. Ahsanuddin Ahmad, Barrister-at-Law (Inner Temple), late of Balliol College, Oxford, youngest son of the late Nawab Ameer Ali Khan Bahadoor, for Calcutta; Mr. K. R. Divecha, for Bombay.

THE NONCONFORMIST of London has a vigorous article on the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act, from which we give the following extract:

The question of the Repeal of the Vernacular Press Act, 1878, is one which appears to have attracted very little attention of late in this country, though it is one which the public at large would do well to keep steadily in view. The necessity for vigilance lies, we might as well say it at once, in the obstructive tactics that are being pursued by the Council of the Governor-General of India. It was so last year as regards the evacuation of Candahar; it is so now in the matter of the Repeal of the Vernacular Press Act. Nor need we in any way be surprised at the fact. It is not, after all, very wonderful that men like Mr. Whitley Stokes, who were the abetters and instigators of Lord Lytton in the ill-starred courses he pursued, should be doing all that it is in their power to do to impede and interrupt Lord Ripon in his efforts to reverse Lord Lytton's policy. All the more needful, then, is it that the present Viceroy should be supported with vigour and with firmness by the authorities at home. In saying this, we do not wish to cast the slightest shadow of suspicion or distrust upon the action of Lord Hartington in this or any other matter connected with the administration of our Indian Empire. Those who are best acquainted with the Secretary of State for India, know that he is extremely tenacious of his opinions, and is not easily made to swerve from any line of policy he may have marked out for himself. Still, in order that he may act with authority and effect, it is absolutely essential that it should be known and felt at every point that he is acting with the hearty approval and assent of his fellow-countrymen. It is absolutely essential, to put the matter plainly and straightforwardly, that the Government of India should be given to understand that he will be backed by the Parliament and people of this country in any action he may think it necessary to take to secure the ends he has in view.

As for taking the opinion of the Local Governments on the subject, our London contemporary says:

And who, it may be asked, are the local Governments that it should be sought to pit them against the Secretary of State for India? Why, they are the very men upon whose arbitrary conduct the Vernacular Press provides the most salutary, and, it may be, the only really effectual, check. For this reason it is absolutely necessary that public opinion in this country should make itself heard upon this question, in order that the hands of the Secretary State for India may be strengthened in his endeavour to bring about the repeal of an Act which was hatched and matured in the dark which is unequal and unjust in its operation, and which is in flagrant violation of the policy we had pursued for forty years in the government of our Indian Empire.

Lord Ripon has the moral support of all right-minded men, and we are confident that he will not funk.

WE REGRET that owing to an oversight in the hurry of business we forgot to notice the letter of our Jonye Correspondent dated the 2nd instant. Our correspondent says that Jonye was honored with a visit by Mr. Cornish, Magistrate and Collector of Hooghly, and by Mr. Carstairs, subdivisional officer of Serampore, in the middle of last month. They visited the celebrated Training School and examined the boys. The result elicited warm commendation of the management of the Head Master, who was recommended to the Committee for increase of pay. A kind of Durbar was afterward held at the house of Babu Unoorup Chunder Mookerjee where the local gentry and representatives from neighbouring villages had assembled to pay respects to the Heads of their District and Sub-Division. Some important discussions were held relating to the improvement of district roads, the deepening and excavating of the Saraswati and the opening of the Canal above Bundurbil sluice-gate, all intended to offer facilities of communication and to promote local trade. The conference was both interesting and successful. Babu Unoorup Chunder Mookerjee deserves much credit for bringing about this gathering.

SATURDAY, 20TH AUGUST.

WE HAVE received a copy of a prize essay on "Educational Reforms" by Babu Moheshchundra Datta. A prize of Rs. 100 was offered by the Punjab University, and amongst others Babu Moheshchundra Datta, who was then a clerk of the Himalyan Bank at Mussoorie, competed for it. It affords us no small satisfaction to notice that a Bengali competitor has carried off the prize. We have had time only to glance at the essay, and are glad to be able to say that it is well written.

BABU RAJENDRANATH MITTER, Assistant Secretary to the Bengal Government, has taken leave for six months and Babu Bunkimchunder Chatterjea has been appointed to act for him. An unexceptionable selection.

THE EAST thus describes the impression which the recent visit of the Lieutenant-Governor has produced in Dacca:

His Honor, as usual, was the most hearty and cheerful and after first recieving the European ladies, who attended the party, threw himself into the midst of the crowd of Native gentlemen, and talked on different subjects of education, law, men and manners most heartily and freely. For the heartiness, mirth and joviality that pervaded the whole party from one end to the other during the whole time without any distinction of creed, color or the ruler and the ruled it was an exceedingly beautiful sight.

WE HAVE read with much interest the report of the discussion at the Social Science Association on Hon'ble Babu Pearymohun Mookerjea's paper on the Road Cess in Bengal. We regret we cannot publish the report for want of space, but we propose to notice the paper when it is published. By the bye who is responsible for the publication of the report of the Association? On the 16th August is published the report of a meeting held on the 1st July preceding.

THE CALCUTTA Water Supply has been again short this week. The filters had gone to sleep. This is very annoying.

THERE WERE 212 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 13th August, of which 10 were from cholera, none from small-pox, 67 from fevers, 19 from bowel complaints, 7 from accidents and suicide, 9 from asthma and pthisis, 8 from spleen disease, 31 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Nine children were still-born, 55 died between the ages of 15 days and under and above 15 days and under one year, 16 persons died at the age of 60 and upwards. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 13. The daily average of mortality was 30·2.

THE ALLAHABAD PAPERS publish the drawings of the local lottery. We cannot understand the policy of Government. If lottery is a criminal offence in Bengal, why should it be treated otherwise in the North West? Surely there ought to be some consistency in this respect.

MR. WHITLEY STOKES is at it again. He is going to tinker the Court Fees Act. Is it proposed

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to reduce the scale of fees or to increase it? If no reduction is contemplated, we would prefer that the law should remain as it is.

THE PERSONAL influence of the Lieutenant-Governor on the leading families of Bengal is certainly most beneficent. He has saved the Durbanga Raj from the blighting effects of a heavy law-suit by bringing about an amicable settlement of the dispute between the two Rajas. He has according to our Dacca correspondent suggested a reference of the suit between Newab Abdul Gunny and his relatives to an arbitration for compromise. He has been the means of reconciling the young Maharaja of Burdwan with his mother by inducing him to give up his idea of going to England and by taking him under his protection has rendered him fit to receive his family title. The last *Gazette of India* notifies the bestowal of this title. We congratulate the Maharaja on this auspicious event, and wish him long life and happiness. We hope he will realize the force of the saying that wealth has its rights as well as duties, and will enjoy his princely fortune to the benefit of his tenantry and the people at large.

THE RESOLUTION of the Lieutenant-Governor on the annual report of the Burdwan Commissioner contains the following remarks on the conduct of the zemindars:

Conduct of Zemindars.—The Lieutenant-Governor last year was constrained to notice with disapprobation the attitude of a leading zemindar of the Hooghly district towards his ryots, as reported by the local officers. The present local officers give a much more favourable account, and considar that, though this zemindar's rates of rent are high, "his keen sense of his own interest prevents him raising them to a point which the ryot would not pay. They think also that he is not unpopular with his tenants, and dwell with satisfaction (as the Government Resolution also did) upon his public spirit and charity. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to receive this testimony. It would have been to the point, however, had the Commissioner explained how the exaction of rents, as high as the ryots can be made to pay without abandoning their only means of subsistence, is in practice made compatible with the full enjoyment of those rights of occupancy on beneficial terms which the law is designed to foster, and which it is presumed from the Commissioner's favourable report have not been destroyed in these estates. In Bankoora a few unimportant disputes have occurred between landlords and tenants. In Midnapore some resistance was made by ryots to enhancements of rent, but judicious concessions have, it is said, restored good feeling, except in one pergunnah.

There is no good in persisting in ungraciousness. The local officers have brought in a verdict of *not guilty* as regards the "leading zemindar" of Hooghly; the Lieutenant Governor cannot in common fairness refuse to accept it, but seeks to throw doubt upon it by asking whether the ryots enjoy the full benefit of the occupancy right according to his own imaginary standard. This sort of hypercriticism and pitching into is not worthy of the Ruler of the country.

WE HAVE received the following telegrams from the Press Commissioner's Office:

Simla, August 15th—It is reported that the Kandahar soldiers who accompanied Ayub from Herat have refused to move towards Kabul, and it is said that three regiments have in consequence been disbanded.

18th—News has been received from Kabul that the Ameer has lately issued a proclamation all over the north of Afghanistan to the Chiefs and others, stating that the enemy had occupied Kandahar, and that he would leave for Kandahar in a week. He is said to have paid up all his troops at Head Quarters and sent reinforcements with money to Ghazni and Kelat-i-Ghilzai, and to be collecting transport and manufacturing ammunition. General Muhamad Jan and several other leading men have been arrested. All is quiet in Kabul.

19th—Information has been recieved from Kandahar that Sartip Nur Mahomed Khan, with several Infantry Regiments and some horse, had encamped outside Kandahar on the Kelat-i-Ghilzai side. Durany horse were being mustered for service. The Duranis from outlying districts who had joined Ayub, were dispersing. Kelat-i-Ghilzai was still held by the Amir's troops. All quiet on and within our frontier.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. Report on the Legal Affairs of the Bengal Government for 1880-81. 2. Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner of the Central Provinces for 1880. 3. Annual Report on the Foreign Trade of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for 1880-81. 4. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal Vol. I. Part I. No. II. 1881. 5. Ditto. Ditto. Vol. I. Part II. No. II. 1881. 6. Proceedings Ditto. for July, 1881. 7. A Report of the First Meeting of the Bengal Native Church Council in connection with the Church Missionary Society in Lower Bengal held in Calcutta on the 25th and 26th May 1881. 8. The Stationery Trades Journal (London) for July 22, 1881, No. 17. 9. Journal of the National Indian Association for August, 1881, No. 128. 10. An Essay on Famines in India, by Pundit Gungaram, Meerut. 11. Anund Raho—An Historical Drama in Bengali. By Grish Chunder Ghose. 12. The Life and Career of Major Sir LouisCavagnari K.C.S.I. K. C. B., by Kalliprosunno Dey. 13. An Essay on Educational Reforms, by Mohesh Chunder Dutt. 14. Government Resolution on the Administration Report of the Chota Nagpore District for 1880-81. 15. Ditto. on the Administration Report of the Dacca District for Do. 16. Ditto. on the Administration Report of the Burdwan Do. for Do. 17. Ditto on ditto of the Presidency Division.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London August 15th.—Liberal meetings are being held throughout the country for the purpose of urging the Government to maintain a firm policy with regard to the Irish Land Bill. The excitement owing to the action of the Lords is less than was expected. The *Morning Post* supports Lord Salisbury's attitude. The *Standard* publishes a paragraph stating that the Viceroy has telegraphed to the Home Government asking permission to supply the Amir with a further sum of money. The *Turkistan Gazette* states that a Russian embassy will shortly leave Tashkend with a letter from the Czar to the Amir of Bokhara.

15th—Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons this evening moved that the amendments of the Lords on the Irish Land Bill should be considered, but he made no statement respecting the intentions of Government.

16th.—In the House of Commons, last night, several of the Lords' amendments on the Land Bill were rejected and others modified, whilst a few were adopted by large majorities, including the amendment eliminating Mr. Parnell's clause for suspending proceedings for debt, pending declaration of judicial rent. The extreme Home Rule Members raised serious objections, and accused the Government of secret compromise with the opposition. The Land Bill was returned again to the Lords.

16th.—In the House Commons, last night, Mr. Maccoan, member for Wicklow, suggested the expediency of disbanding the Egyptian army and replacing it by Gendarmerie. Sir Charles Dilke, in reply, said that the gravity of the circumstances in the back ground precluded his giving any answer on the subject. The *Daily News* publishes a telegram from Meshed, stating that a Tekke Sirdar has arrived at Merve on a mission from the Russian Government to arrange for the submission of the Turcomans.

16th—The House of Lords have adopted the Commons' amendments of the Irish Land Bill. Mr. Herbert Gladstone has been appointed one of the Lords of the Treasury. The Lord advocate of Scotland has resigned and Mr. J B. Balfour has been appointed his successor. Mr. Asher has been appointed Solicitor General for Scotland in the place of Mr. Balfour.

17th—In the House of Commons last night, Sir C. Dilke confirmed the statement that Lord Dufferin was urging the Sultan to initiate reforms in Armenia, and added that collective action of the Powers in the matter had not yet been taken in consequence of the absence of several Ambassadors of the Great Powers from Constantinople.

18th—Mr. Parnell has expressed his determination to continue the agrarian agitation in Ireland after the close of the present session. Archbishop Croke of Cashel and Emly has recommended the people of Ireland to give the Land Bill a fair trial.

19th—Sir Charles Dilke, in replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that, France having declined to prolong the commercial treaty with England for three months England had therefore declined the proposal of France for resumption of negotiations. After two days' debate, the House of Commons negatived the motion of Mr. Parnell, censuring the administration for coercive measures in Ireland by 83 against 30 votes. Mr Forster and Mr. Gladstone have refused the immediate release of those who have been arrested on suspicion under the coercion Act.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

Practical Class in Chemistry under Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F. C. S., F. I. C., on Wednesday, the 24th Inst, at 5 P. M.

Lecture by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on Thursday, the 25th Inst., at 7½ P. M.

Subject: On the supposed influences of the Moon upon the weather, the plants, and lunatics.

Lecture by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Friday the 26th Inst, at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Magneto-electric Machines.

Lecture by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S. F.I.C., on Saturday, the 27th Inst., at 3 P. M.

Subject: Iron.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1881.

BI-METALLISM.

WE are glad to read the following in the *Journal of the Anjuman-i-Panjab*. Our contemporary says: "We hear that there is a proposal before the Financial Department of the Government of India to issue double Rupees of the value of 34 annas, equivalent to a double Sicca Rupees, in order to facilitate the adoption of the Indian silver coinage at par in England and Austria with the proposed double florin; in the United States, Japan, China &c. with the Dollar, in France, Italy, Switzerland, &c., with the Five-franc piece and in Germany with the proposed four mark piece. This proposal is to help bi-metallism, for which more and more advocates are now forthcoming, by making, the Indian coin practically international." This was exactly the policy we advocated in 1876, but we were then derided by the *Englishman* and other critics. We published no less than ten articles in 1876 recommending the monetization of silver in England, and said that if Her Majesty's Government were wise, they should take advantage of the then abnormally low price of silver and coin into money. By doing so it would have made no small profit, while it would have balanced the silver market. But we were in the glorious minority of one, and as natives we had of course no right to expect that our voice would be heard. Since then what a marvellous change has taken place in public opinion on the subject. Bi-metallism is now the cry in Europe and America. In England some of the highest economic authorities now advocate bi-metallism. But Mr. Gladstone is too conservative on this subject, though even he, we venture to think, will eventually yield to the stern logic of facts and to the inexorable exigencies of the monetary world. With a view to refresh the memory of the reader we will make a few extracts from our articles of 1876. In February 1876 in considering the exchange question we remarked: "We are deliberately of opinion that nothing short of the co-operation of the British Government can rescue India from the dilemma in which she is now placed, and from the calamity, which we fear is imminently impending over it. Not without considerable diffidence would we suggest the issue by the British and Indian Governments of a silver English coin of a higher value than a shilling, which shall be equally current in Great Britain and in British India. This measure appears to us to be the only remedy for the fatal disease, which is eating into the vitals of the economic system of India. If India is to be treated as an integral part of the British Empire, as indeed it is, we see no reason why the British Government should feel indisposed to serve the interest of its teeming millions in a question of the most vital importance to both the countries. A uniform silver currency in India and the United Kingdom will prevent the serious disturbance in exchange operations from which both India and England are now suffering and will suffer more." In our second article on the subject we wrote: "It is true that the discoveries of new silver mines in various parts of the world and the consequent redundancy of silver have caused almost a panic among the Bankers and other dealers in precious metals, but it should be borne in mind that such discoveries are not of daily occurence. We remember that soon after the discovery of gold in Australia, its shipments reached Calcutta on the heels of one another, and the consequence was a rapid fall in its price to the extent of 2 to 2½ rupees per tolah, but strange to say that it rose again within a month or six weeks, as most part of the importation was purchased on account of the native states of India. In the same way who knows that before long the price of silver may not rally and the present glut may not pass away. The enlargement of the silver currency in the United Kingdom in the way recommended by us will tend to the absorption of a vast quantity of silver in both the countries, and restore confidence where there are now dismay and panic." In our third article we said: "For our part as we have already said we feel almost convinced that silver will sooner or later be dearer, and this conviction must have induced the Secretary of State to postpone further drawing upon India. The interests of India and England are equally at stake, and no time, therefore, we think should be lost to adopt some decisive measure in the interim to advance the cause of both. We may be mistaken in suggesting a uniform silver currency for England and India, but we have seen no proposal made which is calculated to solve the present difficulty. Something must be done; or the life-blood of India will be sucked out. A uniform silver currency for England and India we hold will restore that equillibrium, which has been now so seriously disturbed. Its adoption will certainly reduce the present abnormal rise in the value of gold, but it will not demonetise it. Let a healthy equillibrium between gold and silver be established, and the present depreciation of silver will be arrested." We thus concluded our fourth article on the subject: "It is an admitted fact that the chief cause of

the disorganization of the Exchange machinery is the fortnightly bills drawn by the Secretary of State on the Indian Government without intermission, and for enormous sums at a time. How can the disturbance be prevented is the question of the hour. A modification of the currency in the way we have suggested is in our humble opinion one remedy." In our sixth article we said: "We have more than once ventured to submit to the public our suggestion for the introduction of a uniform silver currency, and we beg to reiterate once more our humble opinion on the subject. We feel the more inclined to do so, because we find we are now supported in our expectation that silver will not fall to that alarming degree as many had before apprehended. Germany has not a very large quantity now left in hand to get rid of, and apparently as imports from America have declined, there is every hope that the now neglected silver will rally ere long, and therefore as a fitter opportunity cannot offer hereafter, we beg to recommend that it be monetised in England, without further delay, especially for the benefit of India, which be it remembered is a part and parcel of the British empire. The holders of such a currency will be no losers in the end, and the capitalists of England need not apprehend much depreciation in the value of gold, now their principal currency, if a double standard be adopted." In our last article, which we published on the 18th December 1876, we wrote as follows: "It is with no little pleasure we take this opportunity to congratulate our hitherto desponding remitters on the happy turn, which the exchange market has just taken between this country and England. From the lowest point of 1s. 6½d. it has all of a sudden risen to about 1s. 11d. per rupee; and by the last telegram silver in England is quoted at 58½, which during the late panic had receded to 47d. per ounce, shewing an advance of nearly 25 per cent. in its value. This speedy reaction has evidently tended to the improvement in the rates of exchange. The fact of America having purchased in England silver to the value of £200,000, for coinage purposes is an undeniable proof of the fallacy of the assertion of those, who had calculated on an endless production of the metal there, its consequent excessive import into England, and the unprecedented cheapness in its value. These fears are now happily almost dispelled. We humbly hope it will not be deemed too pretentious on our part if we remind our readers that during the late warm discussion of the exchange question both here and elsewhere we recommended the introduction of a double currency, a suggestion which did not meet with that reception which we had reason to expect. Had England availed herself of the unprecedently easy market of silver, and legalized a uniform silver currency both for India and Great Britain, our Government and the European public in this country, and the merchant and manufacturer in England would have saved the immense loss in Exchange which all parties interested have sustained. But from a blind self-interest England has lost a splendid opportunity." We have not space for extracts. It will be seen from the above that we were the first to advocate the monetization of silver in England, and it affords us no small satisfaction to see that public opinion is fast tending in that direction.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

THE last number of the *Indian Medical Gazette* contains a vigorous article on the opium question from the pen of Deputy Surgeon General Dr. Moore. He makes his text an anti-opium tract by Dr. Christlieb. Dr. Moore says, "it is an old and truthful axiom that charity begins at home, but as a rule opium philanthropists apply their moral pocket handkerchief to the uttermost limits of the globe." Dr. Theodore Christlieb does not, however, do this. For he says: "Lastly, the most serious result of the opium traffic is this, that the evil which England has been the means of causing to other nations is now beginning to work mischief among her own people. The curse which she has brought upon others is now beginning to return on her own head. The secret of non-medicinal use of opium is gaining ground in England." Dr. Moore remarks: "And if it supersedes spirit-drinking and chloral nips, there is reason to suppose the change would be beneficial rather than the reverse! Two penny-worth of opium is equal in intoxicating or exhilarating power to six-penny-worth of spirits, this fact alone constituting a very great temptation to the poor, and it has yet to be proved that the moderate use of opium is at all more injurious than the moderate use of spirits, while it has not to be proved that the immoderate use of spirits is quite as injurious as the immoderate use of opium." And this is the opinion of no lay man. It is the opinion of one, who has professionally studied the subject.

Dr. Christlieb advances the usual stock of argument against the opium traffic by saying that it stains the national honor of England and demoralizes the Government of India. But he puts forth these charges in a novel way. He says that "the facility with which revenue can be procured from opium hinders the Government from bestowing sufficient attention on public works or useful enterprises, such as irrigation and the construction of canals, which might contribute much to the prevention of famines." But the truth is that the opium revenue enables the Government of India to spend so much money more on public works. It is gravely stated that "the first and most striking effect which the extension of poppy plantations has had on India is considerably to diminish the amount of land available for crops, and the quantity of corn actually produced;" and it is insinuated that "the dreadful famine of 1865-67 in Orissa, during which parents are said to have eaten their children," was caused by opium cultivation. It is more decidedly stated, that the last famine in Bengal was most severely felt in those districts where the production of opium is greatest. And it is roundly asserted as a fact, "that the cultivation of opium in Malwa diminished other agricultural products to such a degree that in the neighbouring state of Rajpootana 1,200,000 human beings died from starvation and the diseases caused thereby." Dr. Moore answers these allegations *seriatum*. He says: "Now rectitude is not always observable even in religious disputes, and anti-opiumists appear to imagine they may argue in a similar manner. Dr. Christlieb and his translator David Croom, must be either grossly and lamentably ignorant of the history of the Indian famines to which they refer, or they must designedly have ignored all rectitude, when making the statement as above, which insinuate and express glaring untruths. The Orissa famine referred to was caused by the premature cessation of the rains in 1865, and it was perpetuated in consequence of the difficulty, in the absence of roads and rail, of conveying grain into the interior. The famine had no more connection with opium than German literature has with a German flute." As regards Rajputana Dr. Moore writes with the weight of personal experience. He says: "During the first famine year as Superintendent-General of Dispensaries and Vaccination in Rajpootana, I travelled on horseback nearly 1,500 miles through the famine-stricken tracts, and a record of my journey was published in the *Gazette of India* and in the *Annual Report of Dispensaries, Vaccination, Jails, and Sanitation* for the province. The first year's famine in Rajpootana was caused by the almost total failure of the rains, especially throughout the western division of the province." The people went out in groups in search of food in three streams. "One division travelled north towards the Punjab; one division went south to Guzerat; but the greatest stream went last, over the Aravellis, through the comparatively less famine-stricken tracts of Meywar *into the promised land of Malwa*, a land, notwithstanding its opium cultivation, overflowing with milk and honey in comparison with Marwar and its sterile plains, Bickaneer and its sand hills, or even Meywar with its lakes dried up." The survivors came back after the fall of rains in 1878, but a new calamity appeared in the shape of locusts, which much damaged their crops. Then again the wretched people emigrated, passing as before in three great streams to distant districts. Dr. Moore adds: "Here then is certainly sufficient to account for mortality, without reference to opium cultivation. As a matter of fact opium proved the salvation of many: it enabled them to bear up against hardships which they could not otherwise have withstood. To a certain extent it supplied the place of food and of drink, and it exerted to some degree a prophylactic influence over the malarious fever which prevailed after the rains of the second year of famine." The total area of British India is estimated at 950,919 square miles, or 1,508,688,160 acres. Out of 11,539,648 acres which comprise the Punjab there were according to the most recent available statistics 10,905 acres under poppy cultivation. Out of 8,400,320 acres which form the North-West Provinces and Oude, there were 14,900 acres devoted to opium. In Madras the assessment gives 54,798,323 acres, of which 135 grew poppy. In Bombay out of 24,042,173 acres 2,869 were devoted to the same purpose. In Bengal out of 18,864,420 acres opium occupied 7,380. It is thus clear that there is merely a decimal proportion of the land devoted to opium. Even the exaggerated number of acres mentioned by Dr. Christlieb (1,033,000) is but a decimal proportion. But Dr. Moore says it is suspected that some writers have mistaken the Indian "bigah" for an acre, thus making 120 square feet do duty for 6,480 feet the contents of an acre! Dr. Christlieb asks: "Is a Government justified in allowing the soil, which might have been available for other purposes, to be devoted to the cultivation of a mere article of luxury?" Had he been aware of the facts, and honestly desirous of not overstating his case, such a question would have scarcely escaped his lips. But the crowning argument of the German divine is that the opium trade bars the way of the Christian Missionary in China. He says: "When we look on that one hinderance opium which, irrespective of all others, is in itself so formidable, we may be well astonished, not so much that the results of Missions in China are so small but that they have been so great. Opium has been the means of closing millions of Chinese hearts to the influence of Christian preaching." Dr. Moore thus answers him on this point: "It may be doubted if opium prevents missionary success at all. It may be even argued that it has facilitated entrance to the missionaries by bringing the people in contact with Europeans. For, as before stated, Chinese fulminations have been directed not only against opium, but against any kind of association for trade, under the idea that the country would be drained of its silver. The fact is, that when Christianity encounters pure Buddhism it meets an opponent somewhat worthy of its steel. For while the life of Christ and the life of Budda, both commence by a miraculous conception, the morality inculcated by both, is not so very dissimilar. Buddhism teaches the most essential virtues, as truthfulness, benevolence, purity, patience, humility, courage, and contemplation. An offensive and gross language is forbidden, nothing is ever to be said to stir up illwill or excite enmity, or that would cause quarrels, and it is a duty on all occasions to act as a peace-maker. About one-third of the human race profess Buddhism. Conversion to Christianity involves the belief in certain statements the counterparts of which when found in Buddism, are regarded as impossible and untrue by Christians. It is these difficulties, not opium, which retard missionary progress." We have read Dr. Moore's paper with great interest and zest. We would recommend him to reprint his articles in pamphlet form for the enlightenment of anti-opiumists.

THE CASE OF THE EX-GAEKWAR.

WE briefly noticed last week Dr. Kavanagh's representation of the ex-Gaekwar's grievances. It deserves, however, a more extended consideration than we have been able to give it. It appears that the permission which had been granted to the learned Doctor to have access to his client was withdrawn on the ground that he had not conformed to the terms and conditions laid down by His Majesty's Government. The conditions upon which he was permitted to have access to his client were, that he should absolutely abstain from introducing political matters, and that he should confine himself to questioning the ex-

ealth and his private pecu-
Gaekwar Kavanagh states in emphatic
niary affa nost rigidly adhered to the
terms tha vn by Her Majesty's Govern-
condition me it was Dr. Seward who
ment. Dr. Kavanagh had contravened
complain h he was permitted to have
the term Guekwar. It seems strange that
access to Seward's position should have
an offic a groundless complaint. We,
preferre that our potitical officers can do
howeve many things which are not
with i the philosophy of the Foreign
dreamt Kavanagh it will be remembered,
Office. the Government of India a report
submi affairs of the ex-Guekwar. He was
touchi erstand that he "was entitled to lay
given ort and the representations conveyed
the s he Government, and that the Govern-
in it, lia would deal with the report and re-
men ns contained in it in a spirit of fairness
pres ableness. But no orders have yet been
and passed on the points raised by Dr. Kava-
nagh behalf of his client. The Doctor requests
that may be allowed, with his interpreter, free
access the Ex-Gaekwar as his legal adviser
in dance with the terms and conditions laid
down by Her Majesty's Government. This
request is so reasonable that it is really a wonder
that Dr. Kavanagh should have found it neces-
sary press it upon the Foreign Office. He
says that when he was leaving Doveton House
client said loudly that he (the Ex-Gaekwar)
had much more to tell him as his counsel. Every
sensible and right-thinking person will agree
with Dr. Kavanagh that to deny the Ex-Gaekwar
the assistance and advice of his legal adviser
is contrary to the laws of all civilized nations
and opposed to State policy and justice." Such
assistance is given even to a murderer caught
red-handed. Dr. Kavanagh should be permitted
to have free access to his client, so long as he
observes the conditions laid down by Her Majes-
ty's Government. To deny the ex-Gaekwar the
assistance and advice of his counsel is to treat
him worse than a convicted criminal.

That the treatment of Mulhar Rao is worse than that of a convicted criminal has been amply shown by Dr. Kavanagh. He points out that under the terms of the proclamation by the Government of India, dated 9th April 1875, the Ex-Gaekwar entitled to select a place in British India which may be approved by the Governor-General in Council where he and his two Ranis shall reside with a suitable establishment; and that the Marquis of Salisbury, in his despatch to the Government of India dated 3rd June 1875, wrote that Her Majesty's Government were of opinion that "Mulhar Rao could not be treated as having been proved guilty of the crime of poisoning." Dr. Kavanagh goes on to say:—"My client, the Ex-Gaekwar, I am instructed to say, did not select Madras as his place of residence, and I am inclined to believe that the rigour of the treatment of His Highness Mulhar Rao in Madras, is without the knowledge and consent of Government. He is kept in a house with his two Ranees and a few domestics closely watched and guarded by a large number of the local police posted all round the premises and all communication both of him and the Ranis is restricted to within the precinets of their prison-house, and though repeatedly applied for and sanctioned by Her Majesty's Government, neither His Highness nor the Ranees are permitted to see me as their legal adviser; and they are thus rendered perfectly helpless and utterly unable to adopt any legitimate legal measure for the protection of their rights and property, including *Stridhun* which, though held by Hindu Law as most sacred and as the absolute property of a married woman, is sequestrated. The servants are also forbidden to see or communicate with any one outside the prison-house, and if any of them desire to visit the town, to make any purchase on his own account or on some business his own, he is invariably accompanied by a *posse* of police peons and prevented all intercourse, excepting on subject of his mission, and guarded as a convicted criminal to or from the jail." Again, the monies which have been saved from the allowance granted to the ex-Gaekwar and which amount to nearly three lakhs of rupees, are not at his disposal. What has Mulhar Rao done to deserve such harsh treatment? He was deposed simply because of his gross mis-government of the State committed to his charge. His case is analogous to that of the ex-King of Oudh. But is Wajid Ali Shah treated as a convicted criminal? The house in which His ex-Majesty lives at Garden Reach is not closely guarded, nor are his servants forbidden to see or communicate with any one outside the house. They are, we believe, free to go out and are not guarded as convicted criminals. Then the ex-King can do with his allowance whatever he likes. The money is absolutely at his disposal. We think there is no reason whatever for making any distinction between the ex-King of Oudh and the ex-Gaekwar of Baroda. Both were deposed on the same ground—namely, gross misgovernment of their respective States, and both of them ought to be treated in the same manner. The political status of Mulhar Rao has been clearly defined in the proclamation by the Government of India dated 9th April 1875, and the Marquis of Salisbury's despatch of 3rd June of the same year. When Her Majesty's Government declared that "Mulhar Rao could not be treated as having been proved guilty of the crime of poisoning," he is nothing more than a political prisoner like Wajid Ali Shah. Sir Alfred Lyall, in replying to Dr. Kavanagh's letter, says that the points raised by the Doctor touching the affairs of the ex-Guekwar are very disputable. It may be so; we cannot form a correct judgment until we have heard the other side. But the justice of the Doctor's representations concerning His Highness' two Ranees cannot be questioned. The learned Doctor says that "they are free agents in the eye of the law; their conduct has never been impeached; they expressed a desire to consult me on their private pecuniary affair, and I venture to hope that the Government of India will place no obstacle in their seeing me as their legal adviser, upon their private affairs. The withholding of their private property including *Stridhun* which is composed of monies, ornaments and other valuable properties which were presented to them by their husband and by the nobles, Sirdar Durajdars and other subjects of Baroda, on the occasion of the Bursa ceremony is, I submit, unjustifiable and contrary to the written undertaking of the Government of India which pledged their word, that the property of the Ranees was in their safe custody for protection and would be restored to them." There can be no justification whatever for withholding the *Stridhun* of the Mulhar Rao's Ranees; and their private property ought to be restored to them without any further delay.

Dr. Kavanagh, on behalf of his client, asks the Government of India to permit Mulhar Rao to reside in Bombay with an allowance of five lakhs of rupees annually. We must say plainly that there are very good reasons for not allowing the Ex-Gaekwar to reside in Bombay, or indeed in any part of the Bombay Presidency excepting Sind. But there can be no objection to his residing in Calcutta or in any place in Upper India, should he feel disposed to do so. But though we cannot support the wish of the Ex-Gaekwar to reside in Bombay, we consider the allowance claimed by him as perfectly reasonable. When Wajid Ali Shah receives an allowance of twelve lakhs annually, we do not see any reason why Mulhar Rao should not be granted five lakhs per annum. The revenues of Oudh under the Ex-King were certainly not double those of Baroda under the late *regime*.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION OF SIMLA.

As Simla is now officially accepted as the summer capital of the Empire, its municipal administration cannot be a matter of indifference to the public. Simla, as Mr. Allan Hume says, is already one of the most heavily taxed spots in the Empire, and further taxation is being proposed. This proposal is the last straw which has broken the back of the camel, and the rate-payers have at last roused themselves to action. The Municipality, which is heavily in debt, is about to borrow two lakhs of rupees, at a high rate of interest, for the construction of a "Kursaal" or place for public amusement; and the inhabitants of Simla are to be subjected to increased taxation in order to provide this interest. Hitherto the rate-payers of the station have quietly put up with their many grievances, but when it was proposed to tax the poor for the amusement of the rich, they could no longer remain silent. They have in a public meeting recently held protested against the action of the local Municipality in the matter of the Kursaal project, and recorded their dissatisfaction with the manner in which the municipal affairs of the station generally are administered. For some time past there had been deep and widespread discontent among the rate-payers of Simla, but it did not so long find expression, because the non-official classes who were most interested were unwilling to agitate, for fear of incurring the displeasure of the Municipal Committee and provoking a system of vexatious interference from which they had already suffered too much. When, however, they were joined by influential officials like Mr. Allan Hume, Mr. Molesworth and others, they did not hesitate to come forward and protest most emphatically against the principles on which the municipal works of their station are undertaken and the taxes levied.

That the Municipality of Simla should have seriously contemplated the raising of a loan for building a place of public amusement for the rich and the taxation of the poor for providing interest on the same, shows clearly what huge shams our Municipal committees are. To realize fully the injustice of the course about to be followed by the Simla Municipality, we should bear in mind the considerations which have been so forcibly pointed out by Mr. Allan Hume. The proposed Kursaal is to be a place of amusement for perhaps 750 well-to-do persons out of a population of 17,000, or more; that the Kursaal is to be built out of money borrowed at high interest on the credit of the whole 17,000; and that a considerable portion of both principal and interest will have ultimately to be made good out of taxation, mainly levied on the 16,000 odd persons, who will derive no benefit from the institution. It is simply incomprehensible how Government can permit a heavily embarrassed Municipality like that of Simla to borrow two lakhs of rupees at high interest, for the purpose of providing a place of amusement for 5 per cent of the community, and to tax the remaining 95 per cent. who will derive no benefit whatever from the institution, to meet the interest charges on the loan. The thing is really outrageous; and we cannot persuade ourselves to believe that Lord Ripon and Major Evelyn Baring will tolerate such a transaction. The supporters of the Kursaal project would have us believe that such a building will be productive; but we must not forget that estimates of this character have in many instances proved grossly delusive. If the work is sure to be productive, why should not its construction be left to private enterprise? This is a question which ought to be answered by the Municipal Committee of Simla. Even assuming that the proposed Kursaal will prove productive, there remains the broad consideration that the interests of the whole body of the tax-payers ought to be consulted, and that it would be the height of injustice to tax one portion of the commmunity exclusively for the benefit of the other portion. The Kursaal project is not of an exceptional character: it is in fact typical of the entire management of the municipal affairs of Simla. It is well known that about two lakhs of rupees, as Mr. Allan Hume observes, were "merely expended to make a road drivable for one Viceroy and one Lieutenant-Governor, for all other purposes and for the rest of the population of Simla the road did perfectly well as it was." As the new one was not a necessity and is not reproductive, it should not have been constructed with borrowed money, and rate-payers burdened with interest on two lakhs of rupees, in order to provide a drivable road for one Viceroy and one Lieutenant-Governor. Such things are possible only under despotic Governments.

The new tax proposed to be levied by the Simla Municipality is open to very serious objections. Mr. Allan Hume makes the following pertinent observations on the subject:—"No one who really knows natives will deny the vast difference in the morality of servants living in their master's

compounds with their wives, and those frequenting bazars to consort with prostitutes. Every master who desires to keep his establishment at all decent tries to get as many of his servants as possible to keep their families with them. Now the effect of the proposed taxation will be to lead masters to discourage their servants from bringing their families into their compounds; will in fact, tend directly and materially to demoralize further the Simla servant classes—already I believe the least respectable set in India. Further, it will tend to increase the number of servants allowed to sleep out of the compound. Now beyond all question, bad as Simla servants as a rule are, the very worst are those that live in the bazars, and only attend at their masters' houses during the day." Mr. Hume's observations demand attentive consideration at the hands of the Punjab Government. The objections which he has so lucidly set forth cannot be answered. The position which the supporters of the Kursaal project have taken up seem to us to be utterly indefensible. Mr. Hume, speaking with the authority derived from personal knowledge plainly states that Lord Northbrook would never have sanctioned the proposal of the Simla Municipality to build a place of amusement for the rich by borrowed money; and we trust Lord Ripon and Major Evelyn Baring will not disappoint us in this matter.

The present state of matters in the Simla Municipality is most unsatisfactory and deserves the careful consideration of Government. One of the resolutions passed at the public meeting of the rate-payers of Simla to which we have referred above, runs as follows:—"That this meeting, which is composed largely of tax-paying house-proprietors and tenants, feels most acutely the inadequate manner in which, under the present system, they are represented on the Municipal Committee of Simla." One member only of this Committee, which numbers in all six members, is non-official, and he is nominated by the official President of the Municipality. The Deputy Commissioner of Simla, as Mr. Allan Hume aptly remarks, practically constitutes the Municipality. He can do whatever he likes. The committee exists merely to register the edicts of its President. Such being the case, the tax-payers are kept in total ignorance of all important questions that arise in connection with the administration of the Municipality and have no voice in them. They cannot discuss any proposed measure or place before the Committee their objections to it. As Mr. Hume observes: "It is certainly scandalous that a single officer should as is now the case, rule Simla autocratically, tax as he pleases, spend as he pleases, and render no sort of account of his stewardship to us, the tax-payers, we having no sort of voice in the administration of our own affairs. * * * The fact is that Major Nisbet is ten times more of an autocrat in Simla than the Viceroy is in India, and it is a scandal that at the present day any single officer should possess such powers in a large European and Eurasian community like Simla." The best remedy for the evil is the introduction of elective representation. The European officials have no stake in Simla. They are merely birds of passage, and as such have no interest in the place beyond their short tenure of office; whereas the house-proprietors have a permanent and abiding interest. These, above all, should have an opportunity of representing their views upon the municipal administrative measures by which their interests and purposes are so much affected. We are glad to notice that the rate-payers have appointed a Committee for the purpose of preparing a petition, which shall insist on the necessity for elective representation. When a small and comparatively unimportant station like Dhurmsala enjoys the boon of electoral franchise, we do not see any reason why it should be withheld from the rate-payers of Simla.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

IN his Budget statement of March last Major Baring announced his policy of encouraging private enterprise. He said: "I am not without hope that if an impulse can be given to railway construction by British enterprise, native capitalists will enter the field, either alone or in conjunction with Englishmen. I should regard such a movement as an important factor in the practical education of the people, inasmuch as it would tend to wean the Natives of India from that dependence upon Government which is intensified by concentrating in the hands of the State all the organised skill which the construction and management of a railway requires. If ever the Natives of this country are to be schooled in the first rudiments of self-government it is desirable that they should be encouraged to act for themselves in such matters, rather than that they should rely always upon that coercive philanthropy which insists upon doing everything for them." Major Baring is steadily pursuing his policy. But though his views are so liberal, they have not escaped criticism. We are glad to observe that the *Times of India* has come forward to vindicate him. Our contemporary says: "As regards Railways, Major Baring's idea is to get large capitalists to float them without any guarantee or assistance from Government, except the free grant of land, and he entertains no doubt about the feasibility of doing so. This was what he sought to arrange in regard to the Khulna and Jessore Railway, but after the Finance Minister's return to India the Secretary of State continued the negotiations, and among other things stipulated that the Government be empowered to buy up the Railway after thirty years at £125 for each £100 share. The Messrs. Rothschilds then insisted that, if the Indian Government got such favourable terms, they must concede a guarantee of four per cent. for a term of five years. These terms were deemed not unfavourable, because it is believed that the railway will yield eight or ten per cent. after thirty years. As this guarantee is limited to the short term of five years the Indian Finance Minister is satisfied with it, and believes that it is a first move in the desired direction of floating railways without a Government guarantee." We do not object to these terms, though we must confess that the Messrs. Rothschilds have managed their cards very cleverly. They will not suffer loss of interest on the capital to be laid out during the period of construction of the Railway. But the question we submit is not satisfactorily answered as to why did not the Government make the first offer to Indian capitalists. We have been told by some gentlemen, who take interest in undertakings of this kind, that if they had known any thing about the intentions of Government they would have readily raised the necessary capital here. We think Indian capitalists ought to have priority of preference. The suggestion that Major Baring had gone to England to favor Messrs. Baring Brothers is simply malicious. The *Times of India* thus explains this point: "The suggestion has not been spared that the Finance Minister gave the Messrs. Baring Brothers favourable terms because they were his relatives. In this Major Baring has been grievously maligned. That gentleman, in order to put it out of the power of any one to make such a suggestion, went to the Messrs. Rothschilds only, but that firm of their own motion applied to the Messrs. Baring Brothers for their co-operation in the matter." We hope this explanation will silence malicious critics. As for fostering local manufactures we are in a position to confirm the following remarks of our Bombay contemporary: "As to the question which has been so much agitated in Calcutta lately, we are given to understand that the Finance Minister is ready to buy in India whatever can be procured here as good and as cheap as it can be had in England, but that he will on no account sanction the purchase of anything which is dearer or inferior. It is the duty of the Government, as we pointed out when the controversy was raging, to buy their stores in the cheapest market in the interest of the tax-paying millions, and it is no less due to the personal credit of the gentleman who is responsible for the administration of the finances that he be allowed the privilege common to every other purchaser. We understand that Major Baring thinks it very necessary, when private parties offer to execute some public undertaking, to see first that they have the necessary funds at their command. There have been several instances of the contrary, and Government have first had to come to the aid of such people with a loan, and finally take the contract out of their hands altogether. Major Baring is certainly pursuing a wise policy. He will take whatever he can get in India, provided he be not made to pay higher price or take an inferior article." This is just the line of action, which a sound financier should pursue. We have already published a list of the articles, which the Government of India has directed the Government of Bengal to purchase in India. Similar instructions we believe have been or will be issued to other local Governments. It now behoves the Indian capitalists to take advantage of the liberal policy of Government. If they will take to the manufacture of goods, which the Government consumes largely, and if they can turn them out cheap, the Government they may rest assured will not go to England.

THE EAST INDIA SERVICES.

THE July number of the London *Statesman* contains a short but very interesting paper by Sir David Wedderburn on the East India Services founded on some Parliamentary returns. These returns distinguish the Covenanted Civil Service, the Uncovenanted Service, and the Army under the heads of Europeans, Eurasians, and Natives of India. A separate return gives a similar abstract as to persons employed by the Guaranteed Railway and other companies receiving pay, pensions, or other allowances chargeable on the revenues of India in the official year 1878-79, the amount of which is not less than £100 or Rs. 1,000 for each person. According to the last-mentioned return the companies in question employ 567 Natives at an average annual salary of Rs. 1,500,780 Eurasians at a slightly lower average rate, and 2,593 Europeans, whose average salaries are rather more than double those of the Natives. Besides these employes resident in India there are 77 non-resident Europeans, drawing upwards of £20,000. It may, therefore, be said that the cost of an employe in the higher grades of the Indian Railway Service is equal as regards a Eurasian and a Native, the cost of a European being at least double. As regards the regular Services under the Government we note the following results. "Drawing salaries above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 20,000 there are enumerated 7,571 Natives, 2,593 Eurasians, and 6,341 Europeans. The Europeans all appear in one class, but Europeans and Natives alike are divided into three classes: viz., Covenanted Civilians, Uncovenanted Civilians, and Military in Civil employment. In both cases the Uncovenanted class is by far the most numerous, but among the Europeans there are 548 Covenanted Civilians, among the Natives only ten, while the Military Europeans in Civil employment number 1,441, and the Natives only thirty-two. No Native employed by the Government of India is in the receipt of a salary higher than Rs. 20,000 per annum, but two Eurasians receive a little more than that sum, as do thirty-seven Uncovenanted Europeans, while six others of the same class have salaries exceeding Rs. 30,000. As drawing amounts between Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 50,000 annually appear 333 Covenanted European Civilians, and 166 Military Europeans in Civil employ. At rates between Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 60,000 are returned twenty Covenanted Civilians, and four Military men, all, of course, Europeans. Above Rs. 60,000 all classes vanish, except that of Covenanted Europeans, and twenty of these exalted officials draw salaries averaging Rs. 90,000 in amount. If we take the average of the amounts payable to individuals in each class of Civil employe specified in this return, we find there are four different scales of pay, and that the Eurasian and the Uncovenanted Native are remunerated upon a similar scale, each receiving upwards of Rs. 2,000 per annum. Again, in the list of pensions and annuities payable to persons resident in India we find 1,250 Natives, each receiving nearly Rs. 2,000 (on the average), and 171 Eurasians receiving also Rs. 2,000; also twenty-five Covenanted Europeans, each receiving Rs. 9,100, and 120 Uncovenanted receiving Rs. 2,600.

But, says Sir David Wedderburn, there is a much more formidable pension list,

viz., that of persons not resident in India, whose pensions in 1878-79 were paid at the rate of 1s. 9d. to the rupee. During that year more than three millions sterling were paid from the revenues of India to persons not resident in India as annuities and furlough pay, but of this vast sum £2,142,883 were paid to officers in a military capacity, numbering nearly 6,000. The remainder is paid to 700 Covenanted Civilians at a rate slightly exceeding £800 each, to 497 Uncovenanted Civilians at a rate slightly exceeding £300 each, and to 327 Military in Civil employ at £500 all being, of course, Europeans. Besides the abovementioned payments a sum amounting to £403,8000 was paid in the form of salaries, pensions, and grants to 865 Europeans not resident in India, including the Home Establishment. In round numbers the averages resulting from an examination of these figures may be stated thus :

The Covenanted European Civilian has a salary of	Rs. 20,000,	with pension of £800
The Military European in Civil employ has a salary of	Rs. 10,000	„ £500
The Uncovenanted European has a salary of	Rs. 5,000	„ £300
The Eurasian or Native has a salary of	Rs. 2,000	„ Rs. 2,000

What do these facts disclose ? They show that there is no even-handed justice between the European and the Native in their employment in the public service, and that if the pay of the two were equalized with a few exceptions, for which reservation must be made, there is much room for saving. We do hope that Major Baring will initiate some action on this important subject. He ought to be strong enough to rise above vested interests and class prejudices.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor returns to the capital this morning.

WE HEAR that for the next two years there will be no competitive examination for the Indian Medical Service. This will be a great disappointment to the Indian candidates, who have proceeded to England to pass the examination.

WE UNDERSTAND that after six months' trial the great Tikari case was decided on Saturday last, it being dismissed. The Maharani of Tikari has consequently won the case. The fees to advocates we are told have come to rupees three lakhs and tenthousand, that is to say, Mr. Evans Rs. 135,000, Mr. Paul Rs. 85,000, Mr. Gregory Rs. 55,000, and Moulvi Mahomed Yusuf Rs. 40,000. About four hundred witnesses were examined.

THE PATNA Bribery case has been decided. The two assessors strongly condemned the Police evidence. Mr. Mowat said that "he did not believe the Police evidence;" "the Police witnesses, who gave evidence, shewed by their demeanour that they were giving false evidence, knowing it to be false." We are told that the other assessor, Rai Jaikissen, "went further in his denunciation of the conduct of the Police." The Judge acquitted Abdul Sobhan and Urghur Sing, but sentenced Gopal Sing to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200.

WE GIVE a prominent insertion to the following letter, which we have received from an esteemed friend in England :

London, July 29th 1881.

DEAR SIR,—The Missionary address, part of which you published in the *Patriot* last to hand is (from an English point of veiw) worthy of your further notice. The cowardliness of endeavouring to identify the police order as to Street preaching with the faith of your excellent Viceroy exceeds all I ever saw of polemical cowardliness and meanness. One of your calm dispassionate articles stating the facts, and not taking it for granted that your English readers are acquainted with even the basis of them, would help your English friends to do you justice in this emergency. I am sure you will pardon me saying this. Lord Ripon needs no defence. But truth and honesty are precious to us all, and the wretched slander ought to be made to recoil on the slanderers,

YOUR OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

As our friends in England want an exposition of the preaching question we will give it in an early issue.

SPECULATION is rife as to who will succeed Sir Ashley Eden as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. Dame Rumour points to Mr. Rivers Thompson, and we believe she is right. Mr. Thompson has had ample and varied experience. He has been a Collector and Magistrate, a Judge, a Commissioner, and a Senior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, not to mention his later appointments. He combines both revenue and judicial experience. He is unostentatious and thoroughly conscientious.

WITH REFERENCE to the question of the Durga Puja vacation considerable capital seems to be made by the anti-Puja party of the circumstance that the changed conditions of Indian commerce requires a reduction of the holidays. They say that in these days of telegraph and the Suez Canal the merchants cannot stop business for twelve days consecutively. But is commerce really inconvenienced ? In the first place the Customs House is kept open except for five days of the Puja and goods may therefore be cleared as usual. In the second place the jetties work without intermission, and the ships may therefore be loaded and unloaded as usual. In the third place the Exchange banks make remittances during the holidays. So there is no necessity for the Bank of Bengal, which is no Exchange, Bank, to keep its office open. Those merchants who want accommodation during the holidays may take it before the commencement of the vacation as they used to do before. Practically business is generally done on credit during the holidays, the mahajans seldom demanding money during that period. So we do not see that commerce suffers the slightest inconvenience in consequence of the vacation. To insist upon the opening of the Bank of Bengal during the Durga Puja vacation is apparently to spite the poor native employes of the Bank, who are of course helpless in the matter. We have received an assurance that the Government offices will remain closed during the Durga Puja vacation.

WITH REFERENCE to what we wrote lately about the Damuda embankment in the villages of Baragram &c. we have been furnished with further correspondence. It would appear that the inhabitants were called upon to pay half the cost, and they replied that they were too poor to do so. The Collector seems to be satisfied on this point, but says that it is now too late to undertake the work. But if the work was necessary, which the Collector does not deny, why was it not taken in hand in time ? The petition had been submitted to him long ago.

THE COMMISSIONER of Police has issued the following rules for the regulation of preaching in public squares :

The following Rules are prescribed for Wellington Square and Beadon Square with a view to maintain order on the occasion of assemblies in those Squares for hearing lectures sermons or addresses of any kind :—

1. To prevent annoyance to persons using these Squares for purpose of recreation, who may not wish to take part in such assemblies, the northern half of Wellington Square and the northern half of Beadon Square are reserved for the use of such persons—the foot-path bisecting the Squares from east to west will be the boundary. Assemblies may be held any where in the southern half of Wellington Square and anywhere, where they will not damage the plants, in the southern half of Beadon Square.

2. The benches and seats belonging to the gardens must not be used as platforms by persons addressing such assemblies.

3. Where one assembly had been formed for the purpose of hearing an address of any kind, no other assembly may be formed, so that the person addressing it will be within 50 yards of the place where the person addressing the first assembly is standing. Should it so form and should any one address it, the Police will request the person addressing it to move on, and take up a position not less than 50 yards from the nearest speaker who was previously addressing a meeting.

H. L. HARRISON,
Offg. Commissioner of Police.

Calcutta, 9th August 1881.

These rules are of course a compromise. They have been framed by the mixed Conference lately appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, and approved by His Honor and His Excellency the Viceroy. As we understand the Rules, the missionaries will not have the right to preach in other Squares than Wellington and Beadon Squares.

WE THANK Babu Kallyprosunno Dey for a copy of his life of Sir Louis Cavagnari. To it is annexed a brief outline of the Second Affghan War. The book is replete with interest and Babu Kallyprosunno Dey deserves great credit for the vast mass of information he has collected. It deserves to be read by every one, who may wish to know the history of the life of that remarkable soldier Louis Cavagnari.

ANOTHER RAID on zenana ladies. A maid servant of Kumar Upendra Krishna Deva of Sobhabazar is charged with theft and breach of trust, she having sold some ornaments and jewels left with her by her mistress. Her line of defence has necessitated in the opinion of the Magistrate, Mr. B. L. Gupta, the examination of the lady, who has accordingly issued a subpœna against her. The prosecutor, Kumar Upendra Krishna, is reported to have remarked in Court that he would rather abandon the charge and lose the ornaments and jewels than allow his wife to appear in Court. Remembering how strong is the zenana feeling amongst the natives of this country, this feeling of Kumar Upendra Krishna we must say is quite natural. Under the Civil Procedure Code purdanushin ladies when cited as witnesses are examined by commission. Under the Criminal Procedure Code the same course is allowable. Section 330 says when a witness may be examined by a commission by a criminal court, and this Section, says Mr, H. T. Prinsep, in his Notes on the Criminel Procedure Code, "will probably be made use of when a witness is a "purdah" or "Gosha" woman." See Bebee Rookhya Banoo I. B. L. R. *Short Notes*; Mad. H. C. September, 12, 1862.

THE STATESMAN draws attention to the means of redress which the rate-payers of London possess in case of deficient water-supply. "If a memorial signed by 20 householders, and complaining of insufficient water supply, were presented to the Local Government Board, the water company could be fined 200*l.*, with 100*l.* additional for every month in which the supply continued deficient." Such a penalty if imposed on the Calcutta Corporation would serve no good purpose, for the fine would after all come out of the pockets of the rate-payers. We wish the defaulting officers could be made personally liable. In connection with this subject we may mention that Mr. Justice Maclean has given notice of an action against the Calcutta Corporation for deficient supply of water.

A NORTH-WEST CORRESPONDENT writes to us as follows :

Moulvi Sami-Ulla Khan was formerly Sub-Judge of Aligurh. He was posted there in the beginning of 1873. Soon after his arrival at Aligurh, a deadly quarrel broke out among the pleaders of the local bar, and it gradually increased so much so that it almost amounted to a public scandal. Unhappily Sami-Ulla Khan's conduct seemed to encourage the party-spirit and ill-feeling which prevailed among the pleaders. He was looked upon as a friend of Yusuf, one of the leading pleaders, who was formerly his pupil and has now become his relative by marriage. The matter attracted the attention of the District Judge and of the High Court, as you will see from the accompanying extracts from official reports, and Sami-Ulla Khan was transferred from Aligurh to Moradabad. It is said that Sami-Ulla is now trying to get back to Aligurh. The High Court has recommended certain changes among Sub-Judges in the N. W. P. ; and these provide for Sami-Ulla Khan's re-transfer to Aligurh. His coming back to that district would be seriously detrimental to the public interests. It would be an outrageous piece of jobbery. Sami-Ulla Khan's successor at Aligurh, Moulvi Farid-ud-din, has restored harmony and confidence in the district by his impartiality. It is feared that Sami-Ulla Khan's return would be a signal for the revival of the quarrels and intrigues which were so rife during his stay in the district. Some time ago it was proposed to retransfer Sami-Ulla Khan to Aligurh, but Mr. Justice Spankie having recorded his strong protest against the proposal, it was abandoned. The following are the extracts referred to above :

Extract from the Annual Report for 1876 by *Mr. H. M.* Chase, District Judge, Aligurh.

"Rumoured ill-feeling between some of the higher officials has to some extent weakened public confidence in two courts of this district and bade fair one time to amount almost to a public scandal. This district for many years has been interrupted by party-spirit, which has generally been supposed to have originated more or less from the Civil Courts of the district, and Vakeels have been led on this account to range themselves on opposing sides. The course I have adopted has proved beneficial at once. At *present* a temporary

truce appears to prevail, but I may have specially to report on this subject and even to propose a transfer of one or more of the foremost officials who encourage the feeling. It is difficult of course to bring home feelings of this kind against any individuals, but the general public opinion, applications for the removal of cases, complaints and want of confidence in judicial courts on account of party-spirit, carry great weight. It is not difficult to make a shrewd guess as to who the agitators are."

Extract from the Annual Report of 1877 by Mr. G. E. Watson, District Judge, Aligurh.

"The quarrels and ill-feeling my predecessor was obliged to notice in his report last year have, I am happy to say, passed away to a great extent. The judicious transfers made by Government have had a most beneficial effect. The leaders of the parties being removed, the subordinates are powerless, and though I cannot flatter myself that all party-spirit has died out, it is at present in abeyance.

"The quarrels and intrigues which led to the transfer of both the Native Judges had not entirely ceased when Moulvi Farid-ud-din first took office.

"Unfortunately, the former Sub Judge (Sami-Ulla Khan) allowed himself to be mixed up in the quarrels that were ripe here when he first took charge and this must have to a great extent impaired his usefulness as a public servant.

I look upon his (Farid-ud-din) transfer to this district as a wise and beneficial step on the part of Government."

Extract from the Annual Report for 1878 by Mr. G. E. Watson, District Judge, Aligurh.

"Moulvi Farid-ud-din is a clever and acute lawyer with good judgment and I believe free from all partiality. This is no small praise to a man placed in the difficult position he occupies, coming as he did, to this district at a time when discord and intrigues were rife in the courts here, with his able assistance, &c. the disgraceful quarrels—class and religious differences of last year, are things of the past."

Sir Charles Turner, when a judge of the Allahabad High Court, it is said, considered Sami-Ulla Khan, for the reasons mentioned, unfit to hold the important post of a Sub-Judge. In the spring of 1879, Mr. Watson, District Judge of Aligurh, retired from the service, and an address was presented to him by the pleaders of the district. In reply to the address Mr. Watson publicly referred to Moulvi Sami-Ulla Khan's conduct and declared that his transfer had restored peace to the district.

It is said that the Hon'ble Mr. Tyrell, the new Judge of the North West High Court, is a friend of Moulavi Sami-Ulla, and that relying upon his kindness the Moulavi wishes to go back to Aligurh. We can hardly believe that in the face of the above reports the High Court will send him back to Aligurh, where rightly or wrongly, his presence was considered obnoxious. And what will the Moulavi gain by going back to Aligurh? We think he had better remain where he is.

WE HAVE received from a correspondent the following account of the Lieutenant-Governor's visit to Dacca :

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor arrived at Dacca on the evening of the 12th and left it yesterday in the early morn. At 1 P. M. of the 13th a durbar was held on board the *Rhotas*, which was attended by the principal officials, a few zemindars, the members of the Executive and the Judicial Services, and some members of the local bar. The Commissioner Mr. Pellew was kind and courteous in introducing the invited to His Honor. Among the Native gentlemen, Newabs Abdul Gunni and Ashanulla and Kumar Rajendro Narayan Roy of Bhawal were first conducted by the Commissioner and presented to His Henor. The other gentlemen were taken over in the steam launch to the *Rhotas* after the return of the above three gentlemen.

The four gentlemen who were next presented were Babu Gungachurn Sirkar, first Sub-Judge of Dacca and Babu Nufferchunder Bhutto, Babu Mohini Mohun Das and Rai Juggo Bundhu Bose. The first thing that His Honor asked of Babu Gungachurn Sirkar was that he was trying a very heavy case, meaning the case against the Newabs. After replying in the affirmative the good Sub-Judge said that nothing would be more desirable than that His Honor should lend his influence to bring about an amicable settlement of the family dispute here as he had done last year at Darbhanga. Abdul Alim one of the principal among the fifty plaintiffs, who happened to be present as His Honor's guest, was immediately sent for and brought before him. He spoke very judiciously and told His Honor that all that they wanted was a little increase of allowance and that he was sure that the Nabab would not roll in wealth and affluence and see his kinsmen starve and die. His Honor then told them that he would ask the Newabs to settle the dispute, and Babus Gungachurn Sirkar, Nufferchundra Bhutto S. C. C. Judge of Dacca and Moulavi Obedulla, Superintendent of the Dacca Madrissa were approved by the parties as arbitrators.

Most of the gentlemen invited to the Durbar, were again called to an evening party on the Rhotas at 9 P.M. The sight of the vessel after sun-down on the breast of the Burhi Ganga, floating singly without another to rival it with festoons of red and blue lights was most beautiful and imposing. It was indeed a sight to enjoy, and the military band playing on board the Sir Lawrence Peel, charmed all the air and water round. After the dinner which was partaken chiefly by the Europeans, His Honor and the Secretary Mr. Cockerell were found mixing and talking with all their guests on board and every one had a good word to exchange with Sir Ashley and his Secretary. The subject of restoring peace in the family of the Newabs was mooted again on board and again His Honor consulted the worthy Babu Gungachurn Sirkar in company with the Commissioner. The Newabs who were present at the time were for having the Commissioner and the Collector as two more arbitrators, in all five men. Sir Ashley Eden when bidding good-bye to Babu Gungachurn that night again asked him to do his best to have the dispute brought to an end amicably. If the good wishes of His Honor should bear fruit, his visit to Dacca which may be the last, will be remembered with the liveliest gratitude not only by the Newab's family but by the whole people of Dacca, who all feel interested in the welfare of this leading house of the district.

Since His Honor's departure Babu Ram Kissen Das who has been assisting the plaintiffs to carry on the litigation against the Newabs was telegraphed to and has through Babu Durga Mohun Das written to say that he was not opposed to the arbitration provided he obtained back the money he had already advanced and something over. If good feeling prevails on both sides I do not fear the result.

The Newabs' case began on the 4th July and ended on the 11th August. During this month and a week a lac was paid by either side to fee the advocates, certainly the pagoda tree has flowered here for gentlemen of the long robe. Judgment has been reserved which may be delivered by the end of August. In the meantime people are anxiously looking forward to the fruition of Sir Ashley Eden's scheme of arbitration. It will save costs in the High Court and in the Privy Council.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—PRE-EMINENTLY THE COD LIVER OIL FOR USE IN INDIA, AND IN WARM CLIMATES.—Joseph J. Pope, Esq., late Staff-Surgeon, Army Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London, writes :—"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of Dr. de Jongh's Light-brown Cod Liver Oil remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. Further, I have noticed the important fact, that Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil besides containing all the active constituents of the remedy, is easily assimilated, without the stomach derangement so frequently following the use of the ordinary Oils. The value of hydrocarbons in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognised; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of Dr. de Jongh places in every one's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists druggists and store keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 18th August, 1881.

During the week there has hardly been any improvement in our commercial markets, on the contrary and to the great disappointment of the trade inactivity prevailed to a great extent, rather an unusual thing at this time of the season when transactions for Holidays, which are not far off, ought to have commenced. Imports and Exports have all been alike and without animation except two or three things in exports, Tea, Wheat and gunny bags, but even for these the strong feeling to operate has subsided and at the close prices declined. The important festures which characterized the period were in connection with monetary matters and Government Securities; the Bank of Bengal having at a special meeting held last Monday raised one per cent. of interest for loans on Government Securities which is now 6 per cent. and subsequently having also raised the margin and reduced the advance to Rs. 98 for 4 per cent. loans which affected very much the position of Government Securities, which since our last report gradually drooped to 101 for 4 per cents. and 110 for 4½ per cents. On the 19th the prices for fours at once drooped to Rs. 99, while four and halves nominally retained their previous rates, but in the evening the fours revived and prices rose again to 100¼. On the news of the Banke raising one per cent. raching the Bazar prices at once drooped and were at the close as follows :

4 per cent...	...	...	99-8 or 8 annas discount.
4½ „	...	...	109-4 or 9-4 premium.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P.
H. Beveridge Esq., C.S., Bankipore	13	0	0
Negapatam Reading Room	6	10	0
Gulam Leelahi, Esq., Godda	13	4	0
Manager, T. S. Railway, Mozufferpore	4	8	0
Executive Engineer, Bhaugulpore	2	0	0
Secretary, M. S. Society, Mayaveram	3	5	0
Baboo Omeelachurn Mullick, Julpigoree	6	10	0
„ Mohendra Nath Bose, Mozufferpore	13	8	0
„ Jogendra Nath Roy, Narrial	13	4	0
„ Chunder Kumar Bose, Durbhanga	5	0	0
„ Narendra Narayan Roy, Meherpore	20	0	0
„ Nundokishore Das, Cuttack	20	0	0
„ Judoonath Ghose, Kotah	13	4	0
„ Khetter Mohun Paulit, Ajoodhya	3	5	0
„ Jodoo Nath Bose, Jonardunpore	10	0	0
„ Gobind Chunder Bose, Bhulpore	13	4	0
„ Sarodachurn Gan, Kaligunge	16	0	0
„ Gopalchundra Mitra, Busti	7	4	0
„ Osshiny Kumar Goho, Sylhet	13	4	0
„ Hurry Mohun Moitra, Ghurney	6	12	0
„ Khiroda Prosad Banerjee, Jorhat	13	4	0
„ Guruchurn Chuckerbutty, Contai	6	10	0
„ Prosunnochunder Sen, Gaibandha	10	0	0
„ Preonath Banerjee, Julpigoree	6	10	0
„ Debendra Laul Some, Puri	6	10	0
„ Nepal Chunder Bose, Buxar	20	0	0

ERRATA.

For „	Sreenath Roy. read Baboo Sreenath Chatterjee, Malibund, Choppa...	6	10	0
„ „	Obhoychunder Sen, Bancoorah, read Obhoychurn Sen, Bancoorah..	6	14	0

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette,—*August* 17, 1881.

GENERAL—Babu Gunganund Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Manbhoom, is allowed leave for one month and two days, under Section 71, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 23rd September next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Babu Grindranath Mittra, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Manbhoom, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act IX (B.C.) of 1880, with effect from the 20th ultimo.

Babu Kadernath Banerjee, temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Midnapore, is confirmed in the First Grade of Sub-Deputy Collectors.

Babu Isserchunder Paul, temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, employed on survey work at Midnapore, is confirmed in the First Grade of Sub-Deputy Collectors.

Babu Radha Madhub Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Furreedpore, was in charge of the Madaripore Division of that district from the afternoon of the 24th June to the afternoon of the 28th July 1881, the date on which he was relieved by Babu Ambica Churn Roy Chowdry.

Mr. W. S. Wells, Magistrate and Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for four months.

Babu Rajgopal Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Lohardugga, returned from leave on the forenoon of the 6th instant.

Babu Dwarkanath Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pubna, is allowed leave for three months under Section 71, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Babu Hurry Mohun Chandra, Second Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division, is allowed leave for thirty days, under Section 71, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. D. Cameron, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bettiah, Chumparun, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-seven days, under Section 71, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 18th instant.

Mr. F. B. Taylor, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bhagulpore, is appointed to have charge of the Bettiah division of the Chumparun district during the absence on leave, of Mr. D. Cameron, or until further orders.

Babu Umakunt Das, Assistant Political Agent, Hill Tipperah, is allowed leave for three months under Section 71, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 5th proximo.

Babu Rajendranath Mitra, Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal, is allowed furlough for six months under Section 131, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st proximo.

Babu Bunkim Chunder Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Howra, is appointed to act as Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Rajendranath Mitra, or until further orders.

POLICE.—Babu Rohini Kumar Bose, Inspector of Police, was in charge of the District Superintendent's Office Tipperah, from the 1st to the 8th June last.

Advertisements.

A Special General Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall on Tuesday, the 23rd of August, at 4 P. M.

Business to be brought forward.

1. The Hon'ble Rai Kristodas Pal, Bahadoor, C.I.E., to move "that a house-rent of Rs. 500 per mensem be allowed to the present Officiating Chairman."

2. The Chairman to lay on the table the Proceedings of the Special Committee, together with a proposed reply to Government on the proposal to extend Part II of the Jute Ware House and Fire Brigade Act to hay, straw, wood and some other articles.

3. To submit for confirmation the recommendations of the Town Council for the reconstitution of the Town Council and if confirmed, to proceed with the re-election of the Town Council.

4. To confirm Proceedings of the Town Council at meetings held on the 16th, 23rd and 30th July, and 6th and 13th August.

5. Memo. by Health Officer, submitting vital statistics for the month of June.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secy. to the Corporation.

JUST PUBLISHED.

আমি রমণী।

উৎকৃষ্ট কাব্য।

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মূল্য মায় মাশুল ।৵১০ আনা।

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Moore's Indian Appeals, vol II. 1st edition	,,	10
Summary of Law and Custom of Hindoo Castes inhabiting within the Dekhun Provinces, Bombay 1827..	,,	5
Judicial Revenue and Miscellaneous Code in Force in Madras in 4 Books by S. Soomasoondaum Chetty...	,,	16
Rattigan—Hindu Law of Adoption	,,	4
Elberling—Treatise on Inheritance, Gift Will, Sale and Mortgage with an Introduction of the Laws of the Bengal Presidency, (1844)	,,	3
Macrae's Indian Contract Act 1874	,,	6
B. L. R. Full Bench Rulings part I	,,	8
Tagore Law Lectures, 1870	,,	8

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এতদ্বারায় সংবাদ দেওয়াযাইতেছে যে অত্র আগষ্ট মাহার ৩০সে তারিখে মঙ্গলবার বেলা অপরাহ্ণ ৩ ঘটীকার সময়ে বোম্বাই ফোর্টস্থিত ৮নং ফার্বস্ ষ্ট্রীটে উক্ত কোম্পানির রেজেষ্টরী করা আপিসে অংশিদারদিগের একটা অতিরেক সাধারণ সভা হইবেক তৎকালে নিম্নে লিখিত মন্তব্যটী যাহা ১৫ই আগষ্ট তারিখের অতিরেক সাধারণ সভায় মনোনীত হয় তাহা বিশেষ মন্তব্য বলিয়া মঞ্জুর জন্য অর্পিত হইবেক।

"এখন পর্য্যন্ত নিম্নলিখিত প্রকরণ গুলিন কোম্পানির উপস্থিত নিয়ম দ্বয় পরিবর্ত্তে প্রচলিত হইবেক, যাহা ৯৮ নিয়মের ১১ ও ১২ প্রকরণে বিধিবদ্ধ আছে এবং যদ্দারা অধ্যক্ষ সভার ক্ষমতা ও একতেয়ার নির্দ্দিষ্ট করা হইয়াছে,।

৯৮ সংখ্যক নিয়মান্তর্গত ১১নং প্রকরণ।

ইমারত জমী অন্যান্য ভূমি সম্পত্তি কল এবং অন্যান্য সম্পত্তি যাহা কোম্পানির অধিকারে আছে তাহা নগদ মূল্যে বিক্রয় করিবার অধ্যক্ষদিগের ক্ষমতা রহিল, তবে যদি কোন বৎসর বিক্রেয় সম্পত্তির মূল্য এক লক্ষ টাকার অধিক হয় তাহা হইলে গড়ে ২০০০ সেয়ার যে ২ অংশীদারদিগের আছে তাঁহাদিগের মধ্যে যাঁহারা স্বয়ং কিম্বা প্রতিনিধীরদ্বারা কোন সভায় আসিয়া অধিকাংশ অংশীদার দিগের মন্তব্য দ্বারা বিক্রয় মঞ্জুর করেন তাহা হইলে পারিবেক।

৯৮ সংখ্যক নিয়মান্তর্গত ১২নং প্রকরণ

কোম্পানির ইমারত জমী অন্যান্য ভূমি সম্পত্তি কল এবং অন্যান্য সম্পত্তি ভাড়া কিম্বা ইজারা দিতে অধ্যক্ষ সভা পারিবেক কিন্তু উপরের লিখিত ১১নং প্রকরণানুসারে অংশীদারদিগের মঞ্জুর ভিন্ন কোম্পানির সমস্ত সম্পত্তি ইজারা বা ভাড়া দিতে পারিবেক না।

এতদ্দ্বারা আরো সংবাদ দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে উপরোক্ত মন্তব্যটী মঞ্জুর হইলে নিম্নলিখিত মন্তব্য উক্ত সভায় অর্পিত হইবেক—কর্ম্মসম্পাদক ধনাধ্যক্ষ এবং কোম্পানির কর্ম্মাধ্যক্ষ দিগের অত্র সন ১৮৮১ সালের ১৫ আগষ্ট তারিখের অংশীদারদিগের নামিক সাধারণ পুত্রে যে ভাড়া ও কড়ার লিখিত আছে সেই ভাড়ার ও কড়ার মেং ফারডিন্যাণ্ড সিলার সাহেবকে কোম্পানির সমস্ত রম্পত্তি ভাড়া দিবার একাতয়ার ত্রতদ্বারা অধ্যক্ষ সভার উপর অর্পিত হইল এবং পাট্টাতে উক্ত সিলার সাহেবকে উক্ত সম্পত্তি ক্রয় করিবার একতেয়ার দেওয়া থাকিবেক। বোম্বাই ১৬ই আগষ্ট ১৮৮১ সাল।

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Contractors are invited to tender before the 1st September 1881 for the following works. Forms of tender (containing the terms and conditions of contracts) may be purchased at the District Engineer's Office, Bhagulpore, price 8 annas a copy. Tenders on other forms will not be accepted. Each tender should be sealed and superscribed, "tender for works," and should be addressed to the District Engineer, Bhagulpore. It is not obligatory that the lowest or any tender be accepted.

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JAMES ROBINSON C. E.
District Engineer, Bhagulpore.

Bhagulpore, the 4th August 1881.

দন্ত সংরক্ষণী—(DANTA SANGRAKSHANI.)

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Lot 1.—*Portion of* 60 *Colootollah Street.*

A 1/5th part or share of and in all that piece or parcel of land or ground situate and being in Halliday Street the Town of Calcutta containing 10 cottahs, bounded in the North by Ruttoo Sirkar's Lane, on the South by Colootollah Street, on the East by Halliday Street and on the West by family dwelling house of the Seal family.

Lot 2.—*No.* 33 *Ruttoo Sirkar's Lane.*

A 1/5th part or share of and in all that piece or parcel of land or ground situate and being in Halliday Street in the Town of Calcutta containing 8 cottahs and

13 chittacks and 27 feet and bounded on the north by the land next described, on the South by Ruttoo Sircar's Lane, on the East of Halliday Street aforesaid and on the west by the land and premises of the Seal family.

Lot 3.—A 1/5th part or share of and in all that piece or parcel of land situate and being in Halliday Street in the Town of Calcutta containing 2 bigahs 3 cottahs and ½ chittack, bounded on the north by a Public Lane called Oonaparah Lane running from Halliday Street aforesaid to Soorteebagan, on the south by the piece of land lastly above described, on the East by Halliday Street aforesaid and on the west by land and premises of Lokenath Mullick.

Lot 4.—38 *Colootollah Street.*

A 1/5th part or share of and in all that piece or parcel of land or ground situate in the North Division of the Town of Calcutta, Sobharam Bysack's Lane Block No. 6 Holding No. 436 formerly Pottahee Land No. 13-8 containing 13½ cottahs of land more or less and bounded on the north by the Ryotee or lease-hold lands of Gooroodass Dass on the south and east by the Government Lane and west by the lands of the Trustee of Babu Mutty Lall Seal deceased, subject to the payment of an annual rental of Rupees 2-11-8 to the Collector and which land is held by the Trustees of Muttylall Seal on a yearly rental of Rupees 100.

Lot 5.—32 *Shib or Siboo Thakoor's Lane.*

A moiety or ½ part or share of and in all that upper-roomed brick built messuage, tenement or dwelling house together with the piece or parcel of land or ground whereon the same is erected and built containing by estimation 2 cottahs 10 chittacks and 10 feet more or less situate lying and being at Siboo Thakoor's Lane and now numbered 32 Siboo Thakoor's Lane aforesaid and bounded on the north by the Public Lane, on the south by the Public Drain on the east by the house of Hingun Bibi and on the west by the house of Suddanund Paulit and subject to the payment to the Collector of Calcutta of a yearly rental of Rupees 1-1-2.

Lot 6.—*Premises* 11 *Seal's Lane.*

A 1/5th part or share of and in all that lower-roomed brick-built messuage tenement or dwelling house situate and being at Entally in the District of the 24-Pergunnahs near the Town of Calcutta aforesaid and also all that piece or parcel of land or ground to the said dwelling house belonging and on part whereof the same is erected and built containing by estimation 56 beegahs and 5 cottahs or thereabouts be the same more or less bounded on the north by a Public Road or High Way, on the south partly by premises the property of Callypersad Dutt, partly by premises belonging to Rajnarain Ghose and partly by premises belonging to Mr. Gomes, on the east by premises belonging to Mothoormohun Dass and on the west by premises apppertaining to the estate of the late Gopeemohun Ghose subject to the payment of an annual rental to the Collector of 24-Pergunnahs of the sum of Rupees 77-9-5.

Lot 7.—5/2 *Wood Street.*

A 1/5th part or share of and in all that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at and numbered 5-2 Wood Street in the Town of Calcutta containing by admeasurement 1 biggah 3 cottahs and 9 chittacks and 32 feet and which said piece or parcel of land is a portion of 18 biggahs of land lately purchased by the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Calcutta and which was formerly known as Duncan's Bustee and was subsequently disposed of by the said Municipality in lots of which the above-mentioned land and premises formed lot I. and which is let out at a perpetual lease to the estate of the late Chooneeloll Seal at a monthly rental of Rupees 50.

Lot 8.—167 *Dhurrumtollah.*

A 1/5th part or share of and in all that undivided 2¼th annas or shares the whole being considered as divided into 16 annas or 16 equal parts or shares of and in the Chandney Choke Bazar situate on the north side of and numbered 167 in Dhurrumtollah Street in the Town of Calcutta and which is subject to the annual payment of Rupees 36-7-8 to the Collector of Calcutta.

Lot 9.—1 *Rajmohun Bose's Lane.*

A 1/5th part or share of and in all that upper-roomed brick-built messuage tenement or dwelling house and piece or parcel of land or ground whereon the same is erected and built containing 3 cottahs 4 chittacks and 30 feet as per Pattah situate lying and being at Colootollah in the Town of Calcutta and bounded on the north by the house No. 2, Rajmohun Bose's Lane formerly of Bhugbut Cassary, on the east by the house and premises 48-1 Rammohun Ghose's Lane and on the south side thereof by the house and premises of Hadjee Syud Sabeer and on the west by 36 Dhurrumtollah Lane and which is held subject to the payment of an annual rental of 9 annas 11 pies to the Collector of Calcutta.

Lot 10.—*No.* 48-1 *Rammohun Ghose's Lane.*

A 1/5th part or share of and in all that upper-roomed messuage tenement or dwelling house situate lying and being at Colootollah in the Town of Calcutta aforesaid containing about 3 cottahs 12 chittacks and 16 feet more or less and butted and bounded on the south by the house and premises of Beebeelall Khottah, on the East by the house and premises of Sringhopersaud Roy, on the West by No. 1 Rajmohun Bose's Lane and on the North by No. 2 Rajmohun Bose's Lane and which is held subject to the payment of an annual rental of 11 annas and 4 pies.

Lot 11.—7, 8, 9, *and* 10 *Sibtollah Lane.*

A 1/5th part or share of and in all that tenanted brick built lower-roomed house at Sibtollah Lane in the Town of Calcutta being premises No. 7, 8, 9, and 10 in the same Lane and containing 13 cottahs 11 chittacks 35 feet and bounded on the North partly by the house of Chooneelall Dass and partly by the tenanted house of Pittamber Dhur. On the East partly by the tenanted house of the said Chooneelall Dass partly by the tenanted land of Beharylall Shaw and partly by the Sibtollah Lane. On the west by the tenanted land of Ranee Surnomoyee and on the south by the tenanted land of Nolitmohun Dass and which is held subject to an annual rental of Rupees 2-9-3.

Lot 12.—32 *Ruttoo Sircar's Lane.*

A 1/5th part or share of and in all that piece or parcel of land or ground situate lying and being at Ruttoo Sircar's Lane in the City of Calcutta and numbered formerly 21 and 32 containing by estimation 7 cottahs 2 chittacks and 2 feet and bounded on the north by the Public Road called Ruttoo Sircar's Lane. On the south by the house and premises formerly of Heeraloll Seal and Brothers, on the West partly by the house and premises formerly of Gooroodass Dutt and partly by the tenanted house formerly of Troyluckonath Mookerjee and which is held subject to an annual rental of Rupees 1-13.

Lot 13.—30 *Rammohun Bose's Lane.*

A 1/5th part or share of and in all that upper-roomed brick-built messuage tenement or dwelling house formerly No. 21 but now numbered 30 situate at Colootollah in the Town of Calcutta together with the piece or parcel of land or ground thereunto belonging containing by estimation 8 cottahs more or less and bounded on the west by the house and lands of Muttylall Seal, on the North by the house and land of Jadubchunder Boral and Ramchunder Bose and on the south by the house and land of Monohur Dass and on the east by the house of Rajkristo Banerjee, and which is held subject to the payment of an annual rental of Rupees 1-6-7.

Lot No. 14.—40 *Champatollah 2nd Lane.*

A 1/5th part or share of and in all that tenanted land measuring 9½ cottahs more or less and bounded as follows, on the east by the dwelling house of Muddoosoodun Dutt and Raimohun Does and Neelmonee Doss, on the North by the public road, on the South by the dwelling house of Juggo Bundo Bose, on the West by the house of Juggo Bundo Bose and the house of Boidunath Oorya and Neelmonee Doss and which is subject to a yearly rental of rupees 2-0-10.

Lot No. 15.—49, *Machooa Bazar Street.*

A 1/5th part or share of and in all that piece or parcel of land measuring about 1 beegah 9 cottahs 9 chittacks 16 feet together with the buildings thereon erected and built known as Ticktica Bazar and being the premises No. 49 Machooabazar Street in the Town of Calcutta and bounded on the West by the Musjid of Tanoo Ostagur, on the North by the Government road, on the East by the land of Judoonath Mullick and on the South by a Pond of the said Judoonath Mullick and which is subject to a yearly rental of Rs. 4-15-11.

Lot No. 16.—39, *Rammohun Ghose's Street.*

A 1/5th part or share of and in all that two storied brick-built messuage, tenement or dwelling house together with the piece or parcel of land or ground thereunto belonging containing by estimation one cottah two chittacks and 22 feet, bounded on the North by the house and premises of Notobur Doss, on the South by the house and premises of Rasbeharee Chatterjee, on the East by Rammohun Ghose's Lane and on the West by the drain of No. 1, Rajmohun Bose's Lane and which is subject to a yearly rental of 3 annas 6 pies.

Lot No. 17.—45 & 46, *Rammohun Ghose's Lane.*

A 1/5th part or share of and in all that two storied brick-built messuage tenement or dwelling house together with the piece or parcel of land or ground thereunto belonging containing by estimation 4 cottahs 3 chittacks and 11 feet, bounded on the North by the house of Ashootosh Dhur, on the South by a lane, on the West by the premises, &c. of Muddoo Soodun Addy and Bechoolall Khootal and East by the said Rammohun Ghose's Lane and which is subject to a yearly rental of 12 annas and 8 pies.

Lot No. 18.—8 *formerly* 10/1, *Arpooly Lane.*

A 1/5th part or share of and in all that two storied brick built messuage tenement or dwelling house together with the piece or parcel of land or ground thereunto belonging containing by estimation 6 cottahs 12 chittacks and 33 feet, bounded on the North by the house of Takoordas Shee, on the South by the house of Muddengopal Dey and Neelmonee Pyne, on the East by the house of Nookool Chunder Dutt, on the West by the said Lane, and which is subject to a yearly rent of rupees 1-4-5.

Lot No. 19.—39, *Dhurrumtollah Lane.*

A 1/5th part or share of and in all that two storied brick-built messuage tenement or dwelling house together with the piece or parcel of land or ground thereunto belonging containing by estimation 2 cottahs 1 chittack and 10 feet, bounded on the North by the house and premises of Boydonath Saha, on the South by the said Lane, on the East by the house and premises of Issur Chundra Sen and on the West by the premises No. 40, and which is subject to a yearly rental of 6 annas and 3 pies.

Lot No. 20.—40, *Dhurrumtollah Lane.*

A 1/5th part or share of and in all that two storied brick-built messuage tenement or dwelling house together with the piece or parcel of land or ground thereunto belonging containing by estimation 1 cottah 13 chittacks and 39 feet, bounded on the North by the premises of Boydonath Saha, on the South by the said lane, on the East by the premises No. 39 and on the West by a narrow lane, and which is subjected to an annual rental of 5 annas and 8 pies.

Lot 21.—*Indigo Factories at Monghyr and Bhagulpore in the Province of Behar.*

A 1/5th part or share of and in all those four several Indigo Factories or sets of works for the cultivation and manufacture of Indigo called or known by the respective names of Buck Chaprah Lallypooker, Lollargungerah and Bullorampore all situate and lying in the Zillah of Bhagulpore and Province of Behar and also a 1/5th part or share of and in all those five several Indigo Factories or set of works for the cultivation and manufacture of Indigo called or known by the respective names and descriptions of Sonorah Sarthoo Dhee Diddore Ruckimpore and Fulluah all situate and being in the Province of Behar aforesaid and also a 1/5th part or share of and in all that other Indigo Factory or set of works for the cultivation and manufacture of Indigo called or known by the name or description of Pourah situate and lying in the District of Tirhoot in the Province of Behar aforesaid.

Lot 22.—13 *Dum Dum Road formerly called Sittee Garden.*

A 1/5 part or share of and in all that piece or parcel of land or ground called Sittee's Garden together with the buildings thereon respectively built situate lying and being in Zillah Habally in Punchanogram in the 24 Pergunnahs in the Province of Bengal containing 45 Biggahs 6 Cottahs 2 Chittacks and bounded on the East partly by a Garden of the late Bulloram Dey partly by a Garden of the late Rajah Rajkisto Bahadoor partly by Debutter ground of Bissonauth Mundul and partly by a Garden and paddy ground of Gooroo Chand Bysack, on the West partly by a Garden called the Seven Tanks, on the North by the Gardens of Nilmoney Sircar and Ramdhone Dutt Bhoyrub Doss and Annund Doss and Nilmony Sircar Hullodhur Paul Goluck Doss Fukeer Chand Doss and the late Maharajah Rajkistno Bahadoor and on the South by the Public Road called the Dum Dum Road and which is subject to a yearly rental payable to the Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs of Rupees 59-4-9 and to other landlords of Rupees 12-8.

Lot 23.—*Zillah land at Shibpore No.* 43 *Grand Trunk Road formerly known as the Sugar Works and Rum Distillery.*

A 1/5th part or share of and in all that land Talook tanks and premises situate in the Zillah of the 24-Pergunnahs Boro in the village of Bajay Seebpore on the Banks of the Bhagirutty on which is erected an upper-roomed house a dry Dock for River Steamers and a building for a Foundry now known as the Scotpore Foundary containing 64 Biggahs 15 Cottahs more or less and bounded on the East by the Ebbtide water of the Ganges, on the North by the Road and Garden House of Messrs. Cowie and Company on the other side of the Road. On the West by the Government thoroughfare and on the South by the Road leading to the banks of the Ganges, and which is subject to a yearly rental of rupees 75-14-6.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE.—NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS the name Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England, is blown in the Glass of each Bottle, and every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, IF NOT, IT IS A FORGERY, AND YOU HAVE BEEN IMPOSED ON BY A WORTHLESS IMITATION.

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C. DONOVAN, C. S.
Deputy Commissioner,
Gowhati, the 31st July 1881. Kamrup.

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